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ABSTRACT

These lessons are designed to familiarize students with political and legal terminology through memorization and testing. Students are required to take notes on the terms and definitions given in class on 3 by 5 cards to file alphabetically at home. They are also instructed to keep a notebook of the terms to bring to class and memorize. After one week, students are tested on the terms through tests which coordinate with the lessons. There are twenty lessons, each covering ten terms. Definitions of the terms, tests, final exams, and answer keys are provided for each lesson. The lessons are designed to build upon each other and the tests are cumulative. Teaching suggestions designed to increase student use and knowledge of the terms are provided. (APG)

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LESSONS IN POLITICAL AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

by

Earl N. Jenkins

SO018024

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Introduction

The enclosed system is an evolutionary program. The students are required to take notes on the terms and the definitions as they are given in class. This can be done on a certain day of the week. Since there are only twenty cards, the teacher may desire to utilize ten cards per semester and regulate the presentations according to vacations, testing weeks or activity weeks. The students are then instructed to copy the terms and definitions on three by five cards and to keep these cards filed alphabetically in a card catalog at home. In addition they must keep a notebook which they should bring to class every day, with the terms and definitions according to card number. The students can be given at least one week to memorize the terms and the definitions. After the prescribed time limit, they can then be tested at any time. The cards or posters are designed to be readily removed from the wall so that the student will have nothing to look at while taking the tests.

Once the students are required to have memorized cards one and two, they can be tested on them. When card three is required to be memorized, the next exam can test their expertise on cards one, two, and three. Then when card four is required to be memorized, they can be tested on terms from cards one, two, three, and four. This carries on throughout the entire year, at which time the student will then be required to know all two hundred terms.

Please note that the teacher may vary the procedures according to the capabilities of the class. For example, if the students are having a great deal of difficulty memorizing the terms and are unable to pass the exams when the cards are removed from the wall, then the cards may be left up so they can find the proper term to fit the definition. Also, the teacher may decide to make all of the exams multiple choice, which may prove easier for the students to pass. The teacher may also exercise individuality in other aspects of the program. He or she may do any of the following or more, depending upon teaching technique:

1. Have students give extra reports on news items involving any of the terms.

2. The teacher can incorporate news items in the explanation or definitions of the terms.

3. The teacher may require that the students submit a notebook at the end of each semester or at the end of the year which would contain all of the terms and definitions in alphabetical order. (Other materials could be included in the notebook.)

4. The teacher may still incorporate films, mock trials, mock political conventions, crossword puzzles, bingo games, varsity quiz games, community speakers and other activities to help the students to become more familiar with the designated terminology.

Finally, this list of terms is by no means an exhaustive list. The students may still be required to learn more terms, important constitutional amendments, powers of Congress, powers of the President, the amending process, and whatever else the teacher deems important. It is only a beginning foundation from which to work.

It may also be noted that new students may be dealt with on an individual basis because they can be told which terms and definitions to memorize and when they will be tested on them. They could therefore work at their own pace until they are able to catch up with the rest of the class.

Card 1

1. Federalism
2. Democracy
3. Parliamentary government
4. Presidential government
5. Congress
6. Capitalism
7. Socialism
8. Supreme Court
9. Laissez-faire
10. Cabinet

Card 2

1. Compromise
2. Sovereignty
3. Unicameral
4. Bicameral
5. Ratification
6. Partisan
7. Bipartisan
8. Separation of Powers
9. Checks and Balances
10. Division of Powers

Card 3

1. Legislative Branch
2. Executive Branch
3. Judicial Branch
4. Inherent Powers
5. Interstate Compacts
6. Franking Privilege
7. Fringe Benefits
8. Eminent Domain
9. President Pro-Tempore
10. Speaker of the House

Card 4

1. Probable Cause
2. Exclusionary Rule
3. Surveillance
4. Conviction
5. Acquittal
6. Eavesdropping
7. Ransack Search
8. Civil Law
9. Criminal Law
10. District Attorney

Card 5

1. Judicial Review
2. Amendment
3. Concurrent Powers
4. Delegated Powers
5. Implied Powers
6. Spoils System
7. Reserved powers
8. Full Faith and Credit
9. Privileges and immunities
10. Bill of Rights

Card 6

1. Contempt of Court
2. Self-incrimination
3. Double jeopardy
4. Due Process Clause
5. Clear and Present Danger Rule
6. Equal Protection Clause
7. Establishment Clause
8. Limited Government
9. Picketing
10. Police Power

Card 7

1. Bill of Attainder
2. Discrimination
3. Ex Post Facto Law
4. Indictment
5. Involuntary Servitude
6. Segregation
7. Peonage
8. Writ of Habeas Corpus
9. Extradition
10. Change of Venue

Card 8

1. Suffrage
2. Naturalization
3. Quota System
4. Visa
5. Immigrant
6. Emigrant
7. Citizenship
8. Denaturalization
9. Deportation
10. Expatriation

Card 9

1. Caucus
2. Roll-call vote
3. Quorum
4. Electorate
5. State of the Union Message
6. Inauguration
7. Constituents
8. Incumbent
9. Deficit
10. Party Platform

Card 10

1. Lobbyist
2. Interest Groups
3. Filibuster
4. Cloture Rule
5. Gerrymandering
6. Veto
7. Bureaucracy
8. Impeachment
9. Coup d' etat
10. Junket

Card 11

1. Pigeonhole
2. Pocket Veto
3. Rider
4. Subsidy
5. Ad Valorem Tax
6. Customs Duties
7. Tariffs
8. Estate Taxes
9. Progressive Tax
10. Regressive Tax

Card 12

1. Extradition
2. Perjury
3. Contempt of Court
4. Arraignment
5. Status Quo
6. Wiretapping
7. Entrapment
8. Initiative
9. Recall
10. Referendum

Card 13

1. Copyright
2. Patent
3. Contract
4. Tort
5. Verdict
6. Hung Jury
7. Misdemeanor
8. Felony
9. Probation
10. Parole

Card 14

1. Intestate
2. Holographic Will
3. Probate Court
4. Commutation
5. Reprieve
6. Pardon
7. Bail
8. Contingency Fee
9. Evidence
10. Incarcerate

Card 15

1. Treason
2. Conspiracy
3. Detente
4. Extortion
5. G.N.P.
6. Legal Tender
7. Bankruptcy
8. Foreclosure
9. Personal Property
10. Real Property

Card 16

1. Statute of Limitations
2. Beneficiaries
3. Assets
4. Liabilities
5. Creditor
6. Debtor
7. Secured Loan
8. Unsecured Loan
9. Collateral
10. Inventory

Card 17

1. Trademark
2. Collective Bargaining
3. Closed Shop
4. Union Shop
5. Open Shop
6. Monopoly
7. Embargo
8. Boycott
9. Recession
10. Depression

Card 18

1. Writ of Certiorari
2. Litigant
3. Booking
4. Bailiff
5. Direct Examination
6. Cross Examination
7. Accomplice
8. Continuance
9. Amnesty
10. Alibi

Card 19

1. Plaintiff
2. Defendant
3. Subpoena
4. Libel
5. Slander
6. Compensatory Damages
7. Punitive Damages
8. Petit Jury
9. Grand Jury
10. Voir Dire

Card 20

1. Adversary System
2. Gag Order
3. Moratorium
4. Plea Bargaining
5. Nolo Contendere
6. Witness
7. Deposition
8. Affidavit
9. Corroborate
10. Sequester

Card 1

1. Federalism: A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

2. Democracy: A form of government in which the supreme political authority rests with the people, directly or indirectly.

3. Parliamentary government: A form of government in which the legislative branch (the parliament) selects the executive (usually the prime minister) from its own members.

4. Presidential government: A form of government in which the executive (president) is co-equal to the legislative branch.

5. Congress: The national legislative branch of the United States. It is a bicameral body composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

6. Capitalism: An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

7. Socialism: An economic system which fosters public ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

8. Supreme Court: The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meaning. It is composed of nine justices, one chief justice and eight associate justices.

9. Laissez-faire: An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands-off" policy toward private enterprise.

10. Cabinet: Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the President.

Card 2

1. Compromise: The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

2. Sovereignty: The power of a country (State) to determine its own destiny. It can decide the countries with which it wants to have treaties, etc.

3. Unicameral: A legislature having only one house or chamber.

4. Bicameral: A legislature having two houses or chambers.

5. Ratification: The adoption or acceptance of an amendment, treaty or constitution.

6. Partisan: Devoted to, or biased in support of a single political party or cause.

7. Bipartisan: Supported by both major political parties.

8. Separation of Powers: Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.

9. Checks and Balances: Each branch of government can restrict the other in some way.

10. Division of Powers: The apportioning of powers between the National Government on the one hand and the States on the other.

Card 3

1. Legislative Branch: The branch of the government that makes the laws. Our national legislative branch is called Congress.

2. Executive Branch: The branch of the government that enforces the laws. The nation's Chief Executive is the President of the United States.

3. Judicial Branch: The branch of the government that interprets the laws. It is composed of the Supreme Court and the federal courts.

4. Inherent Powers: Powers held by the National Government because of its existence. For example, the National Government has the power to deport aliens.

5. Interstate Compacts: Agreements between states with the consent of Congress. Most of the more than 200 compacts today deal with the common use of natural resources.

6. Franking Privilege: Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.

7. Fringe Benefits: An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages or salary. The franking privilege is an example of a fringe benefit.

8. Eminent Domain: The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use. Fair market value must be given for the property, however.

9. President Pro-Tempore: Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. He is a leading member of the majority party.

10. Speaker of the House: Chairman of the House of Representatives.

Card 4

1. Probable Cause: Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated. This is needed before an arrest can be made or a search warrant can be obtained.

2. Exclusionary Rule: Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtained illegally or unreasonably cannot be used against you in court.

3. Surveillance: Close observation of a person or location, especially of one under suspicion.

4. Conviction: The act or process of finding guilty, especially in a court of law.

5. Acquittal: The act or process of finding not quilty, especially in a court of law.

6. Eavesdropping: Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

7. Ransack Search: A search for anything and everything.

8. Civil Law: The system of law protecting private rights. Private parties sue each other or government for monetary judgments.

9. Criminal Law: The system of law protecting society. It defines public wrongs and provides for their punishment.

10. District Attorney: The attorney for the state. The prosecuting officer for a particular judicial district.

Card 5

1. Judicial Review: The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of congress or governmental acts.

2. Amendment: An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.

3. Concurrent Powers: Powers shared by both the National Government and the States, e.g. the power to lay and collect taxes.

4. Delegated Powers: Powers granted to the National Government by the constitution.

5. Implied Powers: Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the constitution.

6. Spoils System: The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

7. Reserved powers: Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States.

8. Full Faith and Credit: The requirement that States respect the validity of "the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State."

9. Privileges and Immunities: The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discrimination by another State.

10. Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the Constitution which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.

Card 6

1. Contempt of Court: Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.

2. Self-incrimination: To testify or be a witness against yourself.

3. Double-jeopardy: To be tried twice for the same crime. A constitutional provision in the Fifth Amendment provides for protection of a citizen against double jeopardy.

4. Due Process Clause: Constitutional protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property. The Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments provide that the Government must act fairly (Procecural due process) and in accord with fair laws (Substantive due process).

5. Clear and Present Danger Rule: (Schenk V. U.S.) Test to be used as measurement of limits of free speech which holds that words can be outlawed when they "are of such nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

6. Equal Protection Clause: A clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which states that "No State shall... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

7. Establishment Clause: First Amendment clause which prohibits an "establishment of religion" by Congress.

8. Limited Government: The Constitutional principle that the government may do only those things that the people have given it the power to do.

9. Picketing: The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.

10. Police Power: The power of each State (and its local governments) to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.

Card 7

1. Bill of Attainder: A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court. (The Constitution forbids passage of such measures by either Congress or the State legislatures.)

2. Discrimination: Drawing distinctions on the basis of some difference between groups or people.

3. Ex Post Facto Law: A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.

4. Indictment: A legal accusation issued by a grand jury.

5. Involuntary Servitude: Slavery

6. Segregation: The policy and practice of imposing the social separation of races.

7. Peonage: A system by which debtors are bound in servitude to their creditors until the debts are paid.

8. Writ of Habeas Corpus: A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring the prisoner before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.

9. Extradition: The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country or government for trial.

10. Change of Venue: The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.

Card 8

1. Suffrage: The right to vote granted to all those who qualify by meeting certain requirements set by law.

2. Naturalization: The legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of the United States.

3. Quota System: The maximum number or proportion of persons who may be admitted to the United States.

4. Visa: An official authorization appended to a passport, permitting entry into and travel within a particular country or region. (An entry permit into a country.)

5. Immigrant: One who leaves a country to settle permanently in another. (One who comes to the United States from another country to live permanently.)

6. Emigrant: One who leaves one country or region to settle in another. (One who leaves the United States to live permanently in another country.)

7. Citizenship: Membership in a political society. (A citizen owes loyalty and is entitled by birth or naturalization to the protection of a given state.)

8. Denaturalization: The process of stripping a naturalized person of his citizenship. (If someone obtains citizenship through fraud, it may be possible that he could be denaturalized.)

9. Deportation: Banishment from a country; especially, the expulsion of an undesirable alien.

10. Expatriation: The giving up of one's citizenship voluntarily.

Card 9

1. Caucus-nominating: A closed meeting of party leaders who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election.
(Caucus-legislative): A meeting of party members in the legislature to decide on matters of legislative business and to select party leaders.

2. Roll-call vote (or record vote): A vote by the members present in the legislature. Who votes and how they voted is recorded.

3. Quorum: The minimum number of officers and members of a committee or organization, usually a majority, who must be present for the valid transaction of business.

4. Electorate: The body of qualified voters in a district, state or nation.

5. State of the Union Message: The message given by the President in which he reports on the state of the nation in all its concerns, foreign and domestic.

6. Inauguration: The swearing into office by a formal ceremony.

7. Constituents: The people of a State or district whom a member of the Congress or a legislature represents.

8. Incumbent: The person who is occupying a political office at a particular time.

9. Deficit: A shortage (when the government spends more than it receives by taxation, it operates at a deficit.)

10. Party Platform: A political party's plan of action.

Card 10

1. Lobbyist: A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage (or defeat) of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

2. Interest Groups: Private organizations which try to persuade government to respond to shared attitudes of their members.

3. Filibuster: An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

4. Cloture Rule: A Senate rule for placing time limitations on debate to prevent endless use of the filibuster.

5. Gerrymandering: The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

6. Veto: The power of a President or governor to reject a proposed law, and thus effectively kill it.

7. Bureaucracy: A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

8. Impeachment: A formal accusation against a public official by the lower house of a legislative body.

9. Coup d' etat: A sudden taking over of power in a country.

10. Junket: A trip made by legislators for on-the-spot gathering of information on public issues.

Card 11

1. Pigeonhole: The process of killing a bill in committee.

2. Pocket Veto: If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending him the bill, then the bill dies.

3. Rider: A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.

4. Subsidy: Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

5. Ad Valorem Tax: A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

6. Customs Duties: A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.

7. Tariff: A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.

8. Estate Taxes: Taxes on the net value of one's property upon his death.

9. Progressive Tax: A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.

10. Regressive Tax: A tax in which the rate of taxation remains constant regardless of the amount to be taxed.

Card 12

1. Extradition: The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.

2. Perjury: Lying under oath in court.

3. Contempt of Court: To refuse to do what a judge orders.

4. Arraignment: When a defendant goes before the judge to answer the charges. (He may plead guilty, not guilty, or nolo contendere.)

5. Status Quo: The existing condition or state of affairs.

6. Wiretapping: The monitoring of a telephone line with a concealed listening or recording device.

7. Entrapment: To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do. (Usually something illegal)

8. Initiative: A procedure which enables a specified number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate for approval.

9. Recall: The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

10. Referendum: The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statute to a direct popular vote.

Card 13

1. Copyright: The exclusive right to print, distribute and sell a literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work. (Good for 50 years after the death of the author.)

2. Patent: The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use, and sell his invention for 17 years.

3. Contract: A legally binding agreement between two or more competent parties.

4. Tort: Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or negligently to another.

5. Verdict: A decision reached by a jury.

6. Hung Jury: A jury which cannot reach a verdict.

7. Misdemeanor: A minor crime. An offense of lesser gravity than a felony.

8. Felony: A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in a State prison.

9. Probation: The action of suspending the sentence of one convicted of a minor offense and granting him provisional freedom on the promise of good behavior.

10. Parole: The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.

Card 14

1. Intestate: Having made no legal will.

2. Holographic Will: A handwritten will.

3. Probate Court: The court which determines the validity of a will.

4. Commutation: The lessening of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.

5. Reprieve: A stay of execution. To postpone the punishment of.

6. Pardon: To release from punishment, forgive.

7. Bail: Security exchanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance for trial.

8. Contingency Fee: A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgement.

9. Evidence: The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.

10. Incarcerate: To put in jail.

Card 15

1. Treason: The crime of betrayal of one's country by levying war against it or by giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

2. Conspiracy: A plot by two or more persons to commit a crime.

3. Detente: A relaxing of tensions between nations.

4. Extortion: The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone. (Also, the using of one's official position or powers to obtain property, funds or patronage to which one is not entitled.)

5. G.N.P.: Gross National Product. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.

6. Legal Tender: Currency which must legally be accepted as payment of a debt.

7. Bankruptcy: The inability to pay one's debts. Legal insolvency.

8. Foreclosure: The act of depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem mortgaged property, as when he has failed in his payments.

9. Personal Property: Temporary or movable property.

10. Real Property: Stationary of fixed property, as buildings or land.

Card 16

1. Statute of Limitations: The period of time beyond which a lawsuit cannot be filed.

2. Beneficiaries: Persons who are entitled by law or by terms of a will to inherit the estate of another. (also, heirs)

3. Assets: Valuable items that are owned.

4. Liabilities: Obligations or debts.

5. Creditor: A person or firm to whom money or its equivalent is owed.

6. Debtor: One who owes something to another.

7. Secured Loan: A loan which has the backing of collateral.

8. Unsecured Loan: A loan which has no backing, for example, a signature loan.

9. Collateral: Property acceptable as security for a loan.

10. Inventory: A detailed list of things in one's possession.

Card 17

1. Trademark: A name, symbol, or other divice indentifying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer.

2. Collective Bargaining: Negotiations between the representatives of organized workers and their employer to determine wages, hours, rules and working conditions.

3. Closed Shop: A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to be union members.

4. Union Shop: A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to join the union within a specified time after being hired.

5. Open Shop: A nonunion establishment which does not knowingly employ union members.

6. Monopoly: Exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity or service.

7. Embargo: An order by a government prohibiting the movememt of merchant ships into or out of its ports.

8. Boycott: To abstain from using, buying, or dealing with.

9. Recession: A slowing down of business activity.

10. Depression: A period of drastic decline in the national economy, characterized by decreasing business activity, falling prices and unemployment.

Card 18

1. Writ of Certiorari: An order by a higher court to a lower court to submit the record of a case for review. An application to the Supreme Court to review a case.

2. Litigant: Anyone involved in a lawsuit.

3. Booking: The process of arrest, fingerprinting, recording of charges, photographing, and detaining in jail pending adjudication.

4. Bailiff: The person responsible for protection of the judge and keeping order and decorum in the court.

5. Direct Examination: The first questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

6. Cross Examination: The second questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

7. Accomplice: Anyone who helps in the commission of a crime. (Also, accessory before the fact.)

8. Continuance: Postponement or adjournment of a trial to a later date.

9. Amnesty: A general pardon of a group of people, ie., the draft dodgers who ran to Canada during the Vietnam conflict.

10. Alibi: A form of defense whereby a defendant attempts to prove that he was elsewhere when the crime in question was committed.

Card 19

1. Plaintiff: The party that institutes a suit in court. (In criminal law the State is always the Plaintiff).

2. Defendant: The party being sued (Civil Law) or accused of a crime (Criminal Law).

3. Subpoena: A legal writ requiring appearance in court to give testimony.

4. Libel: Any written, printed or pictorial statement that damages a person by defaming his character or exposing him to ridicule.

5. Slander: The utterance of defamatory statements injurious to the reputation or well-being of a person.

6. Compensatory Damages: Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff as repayment for expenses paid out for injuries.

7. Punitive Damages: Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff to punish the defendant for his negligence.

8. Petit Jury: A jury of 12 persons who hear the facts of a case and render a verdict. (In a civil case only 8 may be necessary.)

9. Grand Jury: Sixteen to twenty-three people convened in private session to evaluate accusations against persons charged with crime and to determine whether the evidence warrants the issuance of an indictment.

10. Voir Dire: The questioning and selecting of a jury.

Card 20

1. Adversary System: Involving the Anglo-American system of procedure for conducting trials under strict rules of evidence with the right of cross-examination and argument, one party with his witness striving to prove the facts essential to his case and the other party striving to disprove those facts.

2. Gag Order: A directive issued by a judge telling the news media to refrain from publicizing a particular court case.

3. Moratorium: A temporary ban on some particular activity.

4. Plea Bargaining: The process of pleading guilty to lesser charges in an attempt to reduce a sentence.

5. Nolo Contendere: A plea of "no contest" in which one puts himself at the mercy of the court.

6. Witness: One who gives evidence or testimony regarding matters of fact under inquiry.

7. Deposition: A statement of testimony taken down in writing under oath or affirmation.

8. Affidavit: A sworn statement of fact.

9. Corroborate: To make more certain, to confirm, as two or more witnesses give the same testimony.

10. Sequester: To set apart, isolate, as a jury so they may indulge in impartial deliberation.

Test 1
Cards 1 and 2

1. The economic theory that government should keep its hands off of private enterprise.
2. A government run directly or indirectly by the people who live under it.
3. The legislative branch of the United States.
4. An economic system that encourages private ownership of business.
5. The name given to the thirteen department heads that act as a Presidential advisory board.
6. It is composed of nine justices who interpret the Constitution.
7. In this form of government the executive is co-equal to the legislative branch.
8. In this economic system private ownership is discouraged and public ownership of business is encouraged.
9. When two parties come to an agreement but both must give up something.
10. The apportioning of powers between the National Government and the States.
11. Adoption or acceptance of an amendment.
12. A legislature having two houses.
13. The power of a country to determine its own destiny.
14. Supportive of only one political party.
15. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.
16. The division of powers between a central government and several local governments.
17. A form of government in which the executive is subordinate to the legislative branch.
18. A legislature having only one house.
19. When both major political parties work together on a cause.
20. Each branch can restrict the other in some way.

25 terms

Test 2
Cards 1,2, and 3

1. Extras, such as sick leave and health insurance, that one receives through employment.
2. Powers held by the National Government because of its existance.
3. Free use of the mails by Congressmen.
4. The power of the government to take your private property for public use.
5. The branch of government responsible for making the laws.
6. Each branch of government can restrict the other,
7. The power of a country to determine its destiny.
8. Agreements between States regarding natural resources and wildlife.
9. An economic system stressing private ownership, profit and competition.
10. Each branch of our government has certain responsibilities.
11. The two major political parties working together on a national issue.
12. A legislature with only one house or chamber.
13. The body of nine justices who can determine that laws may be unconstitutional.
14. A system dn which there is a centrally located government and several local governments.
15. An economic system stressing public ownership of business.
16. When you come to an agreement and both of you give up something.
17. The branch of government responsible for enforcing the laws.
18. The Secretary of State is a member of this group that acts as an advisory board to the President.
19. He presides over the Senate when the Vice-President is gone.
20. Sometimes a major political party is biased toward a cause that favors only them.
21. This is the name of our National Legislative Body.
22. The acceptance or adoption of an amendment to the Constitution.
23. An economic philosophy that proposes that private enterprise is much better off without governmental interference.

24. A government run directly or indirectly by the people who live under it.

25. The branch of our National Government responsible for interpreting the laws.

Test 3
Cards 1 through 4

1. The act or process of finding not guilty.
2. A search for anything and everything.
3. The system of law protecting society.
4. The prosecuting lawyer for the state.
5. Illegally obtained evidence cannot be used against you in a court of law.
6. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.
7. The system of law protecting private rights.
8. Close observation of a person or location, especially of one under suspicion.
9. The act or process of finding guilty, especially in a court of law.
10. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated. This is needed before an arrest can be made or a search warrant can be obtained.
11. Free use of the mails by Congressmen.
12. Powers held by the National Government because of its existence.
13. Extras, such as sick leave and health insurance, that one receives through employment.
14. The power of the government to take your private property for public use.
15. The branch of government responsible for making the laws.
16. Each branch of government can restrict the other.
17. Agreements between States regarding natural resources and wildlife.
18. The power of a country to determine its destiny.
19. An economic system stressing private ownership, profit and competition.
20. Each branch of our government has certain responsibilities.
21. The two major political parties working together on a national issue.
22. A legislature with only one house or chamber.
23. An economic system stressing public ownership of business.
24. A system in which there is a centrally located government and several local governments.
25. The body of nine justices who can determine that laws may be unconstitutional.

26. When you come to an agreement and both of you give up something.

27. The Secretary of State is a member of this group that acts as an advisory board to the President.

28. The branch of government responsible for enforcing the laws.

29. He presides over the Senate when the Vice-President is gone.

30. Sometimes a major political party is biased toward a cause that favors only them.

31. This is the name of our National Legislative Body.

32. An economic philosophy that proposes that private enterprise is much better off without governmental interference.

33. The acceptance or adoption of an amendment to the Constitution.

Test 4
Cards 1 through 5

1. The first ten amendments to the Constitution which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.

2. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discrimination by another State.

3. The requirement that States respect the validity of "the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State."

4. An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.

5. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of Congress or governmental acts.

6. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States, e.g. the power to lay and collect taxes.

7. The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

8. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the constitution.

9. Powers granted to the National Government by the powers in the constitution.

10. Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States.

11. Chairman of the House of Representatives.

12. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. He is a leading member of the majority party.

13. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use. Fair market value must be given for the property, however.

14. The branch of the government that enforces the laws. The nation's Chief Executive is the President of the United States.

15. The branch of the government that makes the laws. Our national legislative branch is called Congress.

16. The branch of the government that interprets the laws. It is composed of the Supreme Court and the federal courts.

17. Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.

18. Agreements between states with the consent of Congress. Most of the more than 200 compacts today deal with the common use of natural resources.

19. Powers held by the National Government because of its existence. For example, the National Government has the power to deport aliens.

20. An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages or salary. The franking privilege is an example of this benefit.

21. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the President.

22. An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands off" policy toward private enterprise.

23. The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meanings. It is composed of nine justices, one chief justice and eight associate justices.

24. A form of government in which the supreme political authority rests with the people, directly or indirectly.

25. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

26. A form of government in which the legislative branch (the parliament) selects the executive (usually the prime minister) from its own members.

27. An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

28. The national legislative branch of the United States. It is a bicameral body composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

29. A form of government in which the executive (president) is co-equal to the legislative branch.

30. An economic system which fosters public ownership of the means of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

31. The attorney for the state. The prosecuting officer for a particular judicial district.

32. The system of law protecting society. It defines public wrongs and provides for their punishment.

33. The system of law protecting private rights. Private parties sue each other or government for monetary judgments.

34. Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtained illegally or unreasonably cannot be used against you in court.

35. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated. This is needed before an arrest can be made or a search warrant can be obtained.

36. Close observation of a person or location, especially of one under suspicion.

37. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

38. The act or process of finding not guilty, especially in a court of law.

39. The act or process of finding guilty, especially in a court of law.

40. A search for anything and everything.

41. The apportioning of powers between the National Government on the one hand and the States on the other.

42. Each branch of government can restrict the other in some way.

43. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.

44. The power of a country (State) to determine its own destiny. It can decide the countries with which it wants to have treaties, etc.

45. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

46. A legislature having only one house or chamber.

47. Devoted to, or biased in support of a single political party or cause.

48. The addoption or acceptance of an amendment, treaty or constitution.

49. A legislature having two houses or chambers.

50. Supported by both major political parties.

Test 5
Cards 1 through 6

50 terms

1. The power of each State (and its local governments) to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.

2. The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.

3. The Constitutional principle that the government may do only those things that the people have given it power to do.

4. Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.

5. To be tried twice for the same crime.

6. To testify or be a witness against yourself.

7. A clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which states that "No State shall... deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

8. Test to be used as measurement of limits of free speech which holds that words can be outlawed when they "are of such nature as to create a danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

9. Constitutional protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property.

10. First Amendment clause which prohibits the setting up of a religion by Congress.

11. The first ten amendments to the Constitution which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.

12. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discrimination by another State.

13. The requirement that States respect the validity of "the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State."

14. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of Congress or governmental acts.

15. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States.

16. An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.

17. The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

18. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the Constitution.

19. Powers granted to the National Government by the Constitution.

20. Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States...

21. The system of law protecting society.

22. Reasonable suspicion that a law is being violated.

23. The system of law protecting private rights.

24. Evidence obtained illegally cannot be used against you in court.

25. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

26. Close observation of a person or location.

27. The act or process of finding guilty in a court of law.

28. The branch of the government that enforces the laws.

29. Powers held by the National Government because of its existence.

30. Free use of the mail by Congressmen for the mailing of official papers.

31. The power of the government to take private land for public use.

32. Chairman of the House of Representatives.

33. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President.

34. An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages.

35. Agreement between states with the consent of Congress.

36. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

37. A legislature having only one house or chamber.

38. The adoption of an amendment, treaty or constitution.

39. Supported by both major political parties.

40. Each branch of government can restrict the other in some way.

41. The power of a State to determine its own destiny.

42. Biased in support of a single political party or cause.

43. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.

44. The advisory board to the president.

45. The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meaning.

46. An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

47. A form of government in which the executive is co-equal with the legislature.

48. A form of government in which the supreme political authority rests with the people, directly or indirectly.

49. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

50. An economic system which fosters public ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

Test 6
Cards 1 through 7

50 terms

1. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a state.

2. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.

3. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country or government for trial.

4. Drawing distinctions on the basis of some difference between groups or people.

5. A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring the prisoner before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.

6. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.

7. A system by which debtors are bound in servitude to their creditors until the debts are paid.

8. A legal accusation issued by a grand jury.

9. The policy and practice of imposing the social separation of races.

10. Slavery

11. The power of each state to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.

12. Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.

13. The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.

14. To testify or be a witness against yourself.

15. To be tried twice for the same crime.

16. The first ten amendments to the Constitution.

17. The requirement that States respect the validity of the "public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State."

18. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of Congress or governmental acts.

19. The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

20. Powers granted to the National Government by the powers in the Constitution.

21. Chairman of the House of Representatives.

22. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use.

23. The branch of government that makes the laws.

24. Free use of the mails by Congress for the mailing of official papers.

25. Powers held by the National Government because of its existence.

26. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the President.

27. The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meanings.

28. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

29. An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

30. A form of government in which the executive is co-equal to the legislative branch.

31. The attorney for the state.

32. The system of law protecting private rights.

33. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated.

34. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

35. The act or process of finding guilty, especially in a court of law.

36. The apportioning of powers between the National Government on the one hand and the States on the other.

37. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.

38. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

39. Devoted to, or biased in support of a single political party or cause.

40. A legislature having two house or chambers.

41. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discrimination by another State.

42. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States.

43. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the Constitution.

44. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President.

45. The branch of government that enforces the laws.

46. An employment benefit given in additon to one's salary or wages.

47. An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands off" policy toward private enterprise.

48. A form of government in which the supreme political authority rests with the people, directly or indirectly.

49. The national legislative branch of the United States. It is a bicameral body composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

50. Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtained either illegally or unreasonably cannot be used against you in a court of law.

Test 7
Cards 1-8

1. The giving up of one's citizenship voluntarily.

2. The right to vote granted to all those who qualify by meeting certain requirements set by law.

3. Banishment from a country.

4. The legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of the United States.

5. The process of stripping a naturalized person of his citizenship.

6. The maximum number or proportion of persons who may be admitted to the United States.

7. Membership in a political society.

8. An official authorization appended to a passport.

9. One who leaves one country or region to settle in another (one who leaves the United States to live elsewhere.)

10. One who leaves a country to settle permanently (one who comes to the United States from another country.)

11. A legal accusation issued by a grand jury.

12. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.

13. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.

14. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.

15. A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring him before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.

16. Drawing distinctions on the basis of some difference between groups or people.

17. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state.

18. The power of each state to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.

19. Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.

20. To be tried twice for the same crime.

21. The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.

22. The first ten amendments to the Constitution which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.

23. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of congress or governmental acts.

24. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States.

25. The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

26. The requirement that States respect the validity of "public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state."

27. An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.

28. The attorney for the state.

29. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated.

30. Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule, it means that evidance obtained illegally or unreasonably cannot be used against you in court.

31. The system of law protecting society.

32. Close observation of a person or location, especially of one under suspicion.

33. Listening secretly to the converstation of others.

34. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President.

35. The branch of the government that enforces the laws.

36. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use.

37. Agreements between states with the consent of Congress.

38. Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.

39. An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages or salary.

40. Each branch of government can restrict the other in some way.

41. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

42. Each branch of the government has its own responsibilities.

43. The power of a country to determine its own destiny.

44. Supported by both major political parties.

45. The adoption or acceptance of an amendment, treaty or constitution.

46. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the President.

47. The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meanings.

48. An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

49. The national legislative branch of the United States.

50. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

Test 8
Cards 1-9

1. A political party's plan of action.
2. A closed meeting of party leaders who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election.
3. A shortage (when the government spends more than it receives by taxation).
4. A vote by members present in the legislature.
5. The person who is occupying a political office at a particular time.
6. The minimum number of officers and members of a committee or organization.
7. The people of a State or district whom a member of the Congress or a legislature represents.
8. The body of qualified voters in a district, state or nation.
9. The swearing into office by a formal ceremony.
10. The message given by the President in which he reports on the state of the nation in all its concerns, foreign and domestic.
11. The giving up of one's citizenship voluntarily.
12. The right to vote granted to all those who qualify by meeting certain requirements by law.
13. Banishment from a country; especially, the expulsion of an undesirable alien.
14. The legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of the United States.
15. The process of stripping a naturalized person of his citizenship.
16. The maximum number or proportion of persons who may be admitted to the U.S.
17. Membership in a political society.
18. An official authorization appended to a passport, permitting entry into and travel within a particular country or region.
19. One who leaves one country or region to settle in another (leaves the U.S.)
20. One who leaves one country or region to settle in another (comes to the U.S.)
21. The power of each state to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.
22. Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.
23. The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.

24. To testify or be a witness against yourself.

25. The Constitutional principle that the government may do only those things that the people have given it the power to do.

26. To be tried twice for the same crime.

27. First amendment clause which prohibits an "establishment of religion" by Congress.

28. Constitutional protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property.

29. A clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which states that "No state shall.. deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

30. Test to be used as measurement of limits of free speech which holds that words can be outlawed when they "are of such nature as to create_____."

31. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.

32. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.

33. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country or government for trial.

34. Drawing distinction on the basis of some difference between groups or people.

35. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.

36. The first ten amendments to the Constitution which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.

37. The power to decide the constitutionality of the laws of congress or governmental acts.

38. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State agianst any unreasonable discrimination by another State.

39. An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.

40. The requirement that States respect the validity of "public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State."

41. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States.

42. Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States.

43. Powers granted to the National Government by the constitution.

44. The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

45. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the Constitution.

46. The attorney for the state.

47. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated.

48. The system of law protecting society.

49. Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtained either illegally or unreasonably cannot be used against you in court.

50. The system of law protecting private rights.

51. Close observation of a person or location.

52. A search for anything and everything.

53. The act or process of finding guilty.

54. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

55. The act or process of finding not guilty.

56. Chairman of the House of Representatives.

57. The branch of government that makes the laws.

58. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President.

59. The branch of government that enforces the laws.

60. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use, but they must pay for it.

61. The branch of government that interprets the laws.

62. An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages or salary.

63. Powers held by the National Government because of its existence.

64. Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.

65. Agreements between States with the consent of Congress.

66. Each branch of ogvernment can restrict the other in some way.

67. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

68. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.

69. The power of a country to determine its own destiny.

70. Supported by both major political parties.

71. The adoption or acceptance of an amendment, treaty or constitution.

72. An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands-off" policy toward private enterprise.

73. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

74. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the President.

75. The national legislative branch of the United States. It is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Test #9
Cards 1-10

1. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage (or defeat) of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

2. A trip made by legislators for on-the-spot gathering of information on public issues.

3. Private organizations which try to persuade government to respond to shared attitudes of their members.

4. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

5. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

6. A formal accusation against a public official by the lower house of a legislative body.

7. A Senate rule for placing time limitations on debate to prevent endless use of the filibuster.

8. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

9. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

10. The power of a President or governor to reject a proposed law, and thus effectively kill it.

11. A closed meeting of party leaders who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election or a meeting of party members in the legislature to decide on matters of legislative business and to select party leaders.

12. A political party's plan of action.

13. A vote by the members present in the legislature. Who votes and how they voted is recorded.

14. A shortage (when the government spends more than it receives by taxation).

15. The minimum number of officers and members of a committee or organization, usually a majority, who must be present for the valid transaction of business.

16. The person who is occupying a political office at a particular time.

17. The body of qualified voters in a district, state or nation.

18. The people of a State or district whom a member of the Congress or a legislature represents.

19. The message given by the President in which he reports on the state of the nation in all its concerns, foreign and domestic.

20. The swearing into office by a formal ceremony.

21. The right to vote granted to all those who qualify by meeting certain requirements set by law.

22. The giving up of one's citizenship voluntarily.

23. The legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of the United States.

24. Banishment from a country; especially, the expulsion of an undesirable alien.

25. The maximum number or proportion of persons who may be admitted to the United States.

26. The process of stripping a naturalized person of his citizenship.

27. An official authorization appended to a passport, permitting entry into and travel within a particular country or region.

28. Membership in a political society.

29. One who comes to the United States from another country to live permanently.

30. One who leaves the United States to live permanently in another country.

31. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.

32. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.

33. Drawing distinctions on the basis of some difference between groups or people.

34. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country or government for trial.

35. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.

36. A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring the prisoner before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.

37. A legal accusation issued by a grand jury.

38. A system by which debtors are bound in servitude to their creditors until the debts are paid.

39. Slavery

40. The policy and practice of imposing the social separation of races.

41. Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.

42. The power of each State to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.

43. To testify or be a witness against yourself.

44. The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.

45. To be tried twice for the same crime.

46. The Constitutional principle that the government may do only those things that the people have given it the power to do.

47. Constitutional protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property. The Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments provide that the Government must act fairly and in accord with fair laws.

48. First Amendment clause which prohibits and "establishment of religion" by Congress.

49. Test to be used as a measurement of limits of free speech which holds that words can be outlawed when they "are of such nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

50. A clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which states the "No state shall... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

51. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of congress or governmental acts.

52. The first ten amendments to the Constitution which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.

53. An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.

54. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discrimination by another State.

55. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States, e.g. the power to lay and collect taxes.

56. The requirement that States respect the validity of "the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State."

57. Powers granted to the National Government by the constitution.

58. Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States.

59. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the constitution.

60. The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

61. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated. This is needed before an arrest can be made or a search warrant can be obtained.

62. The attorney for the state. The prosecuting officer for a particular judicial district.

63. Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtained illegally or unreasonable cannot be used against you in court.

64. The system of law protecting society. It defines public wrongs and provides for their punishment.

65. Close observation of a person or location, especially of one under suspicion.

66. The system of law protecting private rights. Private parties sue each other or government for monetary judgments.

67. The act or process of finding guilty, especially in a court of law.

68. A search for anything and everything.

69. The act or process of finding not quilty, especially in a court of law.

70. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

71. The branch of the government that makes the laws.

72. Chairman of the House of Representatives.

73. The branch of the government that enforces the laws.

74. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President.

75. The branch of the government that interprets the laws.

76. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use. Fair market value must be given for the property, however.

77. Powers held by the National Government because of its existance. For example, the National Government has the power to deport aliens.

78. An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages or salary. The franking privilege is an example of one.

79. Agreements between states with the consent of Congress.

80. Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.

81. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

82. The apportioning of powers between the National Government on the one hand and the States on the other.

83. The power of a country (State) to determine its own destiny. It can decide the countries with which it wants to have treaties, etc.

84. Each branch of government can restrict the other in some way.

85. A legislature having only one house or chamber.

86. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.

87. A legislature having two houses or chambers.

88. Supported by both major political parties.

89. The adoption or acceptance of an amendment, treaty or constitution.

90. Devoted to, or biased in support of a single political party or cause.

91. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

92. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the President.

93. A form of government in which the supreme political authority rests with the people, directly or indirectly.

94. An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands-off" policy toward private enterprise.

95. A form of government in which the legislative branch selects the executive from its own members.

96. The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meaning. It is composed of nine justices, one chief justice, and eight associate justices.

97. A form of government in which the executive is co-equal to the legislative branch.

98. An economic system which fosters public ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

99. The national legislative branch of the United States. It is a bicameral body composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

100. An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

Test #10 Mulitple Choice
Cards 1-10

1. Private organizations which try to persuade government to respond to shared attitudes of their members.

   A. Unions B. Interest Groups C. Oil Companies D. Bureaucrats

2. A Senate rule for placing time limitations on debate to prevent endless use of the filibuster.

   A. Veto B. Pocket Veto C. Gerrymander Rule D.Cloture Rule

3. The power of a President or governor to reject a proposed law, and thus effectively kill it.

   A. Cloture B. Impeachment C. Veto D. pigeonhole

4. A formal accusation against a public official by the lower house of a legislative body.

   A. Impeachment B. Coup C. Filibuster D. Indictment

5. A trip made by legislators for on-the-spot gathering of information on public issues.

   A. Lobbying B. Filibustering C. Boycotting D. Junket

6. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage (or defeat) of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

   A. Lobbyist B. Bureaucrat C. Plaintiff D. Citizen

7. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death". The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

   A. Gerrymander B. Filibuster C. Cloture D. Misdemeanor

8. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

   A. Lobbying B. Gerrymandering C. Filibustering D. Picketing

9. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

   A. Bureaucracy B. Lobby C. Electorate D. Constituency

10. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

    A. Coup D' etat B. Junta C. Impeachment D. Deportation

11. A vote by the members present in the legislature. Who votes and how they voted is recorded.

    A. Quorum Vote B. Caucus Vote C. Constituent Vote D. Roll-call Vote

12. The body of qualified voters in a district, state, or nation.

A. Electorate B. Constituents C. Incumbents D.Interest Groups

13. The swearing into office by a formal ceremony.

A. Caucus B. Inauguration C. Primary D. Gerrymandering

14. The person who is occupying a political office at a particular time.

A. Electorate B. Constituent C. Incumbent D. Emigrant

15. A political party's plan of action.

A. Inauguration B. Party Platform C. State of the Union Message
D. Party Caucus

16. A closed meeting of party leaders who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election.or a meeting of party members in the legislature to decide on matters of legislative business and to select party leaders.

A. Junket B. Party Quorum C. Caucus D. Party Platform

17. The minimum number of officers and members of a committee or organization, usually a majority, who must be present for the valid transaction of business.

A. Caucus B. Quorum C. Coup D. Quota System

18. The message given by the President in which he reports on the state of the nation in all its concerns, foreign and domestic.

A. State of the Union Message B. Party Platform C. Caucus
D. Cloture Message

19. The people of a State or district whom a member of the Congress or a legislature represents.

A. Constituents B. Incumbents C. Electorate D. Interest Groups

20. A shortage (when the government spends more than it receives by taxation, it operates at this.)

A. Junket B. Deficit C. Quota D. Quorum

21. The legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of the United States.

A. Immigration B. Emigration C. Naturalization D. Expatriation

22. An official authorization appended to a passport, permitting entry into and travel within a particular country or region.

A. Visa B. Quota C. Citizenship D. Alien Permit

23. One who leaves one country or region to settle in another. (One who leaves the United States to live permanently in another country.)

A. Immigrant B. Alien C. Citizen D. Emigrant

24. The process of stripping a naturalized person of his citizenship.

A. Expatriation B. Deportation C. Naturalization D. Denaturalization

25. The giving up of one's citizenship voluntarily.

A. Expatriation B. Emigration C. Denaturalization D. Deportation

26. The right to vote granted to all those who qualify by meeting certain requirements set by law.

A. Suffrage B. Citizenship C. Visa D. Electorate

27. The maximum number or proportion of persons who may be admitted to the United States.

A. Immigration B. Naturalization C. Quota System D. Expatriation

28. One who leaves a country to settle permanently in another. (One who comes to the United States from another country to live permanently.)

A. Emigrant B. Citizen C. Immigrant D. Alien

29. Membership in a political society.

A. Citizenship B. Visa C. Quota System D. Suffrage

30. Banishment from a country; especially, the expulsion of an undesirable alien.

A. Deportation B. Expatriation C. Emigration D. Denaturalization

31. Drawing distinctions on the basis of some difference between groups or people.

A. Extradition B. Involuntary Servitude C. Peonage D. Discrimination

32. A legal accusation issued by a grand jury.

A. Change of Venue B. Subpoena C. Bill of Attainder D. Indictment

33. The policy and practice of imposing the social separation of races.

A. Segregation B. Extradition C. Peonage D. Indictment

34. A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring the prisoner before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.

A. Writ of Habeas Corpus B. Indictment C. Bill of Attainder D. Bill of Rights

35. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.

A. Segregation B. Change of Venue C. Extradition D. Ex Post Facto Law

36. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.

A. Bill of Attainder B. Ransack Search C. Surveillance D. Conviction

37. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was comitted.

A. Bill of Attainder B. Writ of Assistance C. Ex Post Facto Law
D. Extradition Law

38. Slavery

A. Discrimination B. Peonage C. Involuntary Servitude D. Segregation

39. A system by which debtors are bound in servitude to their creditors until the debts are paid.

A. Involuntary Servitude B. Peonage C. Discrimination D. Segregation

40. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country, or government for trial.

A. Expatriation B. Extradition C. Exportation D. Deportation

41. To testify or be a witness against yourself.

A. Self Incrimination B. Perjury C. Double Jeopardy D. Conviction

42. Constitutional protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property. The Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments provide that the Government must act fairly and in accord wiht fair laws.

A. Establishment Clause B. Due Process Clause C. Equal Protection Clause D. Probable Cause

43. A clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which states that "No state shall... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

A. Probable Cause B. Establishment Clause C. Equal Protection Clause
D. Due Process Clause

44. The Constitutional principle that the government may do only those things that the people have given it the power to do.

A. Autocracy B. Parliamentary Government C. Presidential Government
D. Limited Government

45. The power of each State (and its local governments) to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.

A. Inherent Power B. Concurrent Power C. Police Power D. Implied Power

46. Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.

A. Perjury B. Contempt of Court C. Self Incrimination D. Bench Warrant

47. To be tried twice for the same crime.

A. Double Jeopardy B. Self Incrimination C. Jury Trial D. Contempt of Court

48. Test to be used as measurement of limits of free speech which holds that words can be outlawed when they "are of such nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

A. Clear and Present Danger Rule B. Contempt of Court C. Exclusionary Rule D. Equal Protection Rule

49. First Amendment clause which prohibits an "establishment of religion" by Congress.

A. Equal Protection Clause B. Establishment Clause C. Due Process Clause D. Bill of Rights

50. The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.

A. Picketing B. Boycotting C. Striking D. Eavesdropping

51. An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.

A. Bill B. Judicial Review C. Compromise D. Amendment

52. Powers granted to the National Government by the Constitution.

A. Reserved Powers B. Implied Powers C. Concurrent Powers D. Delegated Powers

53. The practice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.

A. Seniority System B. Division of Powers C. Establishment System D. Spoils System

54. The requirement that States respect the validity of "the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State."

A. Privileges and Immunities B. Interstate Compact C. Full Faith and Credit D. Interstate Commerce

55. The first ten amendments to the Constitution which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.

A. Civil Law B. Criminal Law C. Bill of Rights D. Checks and Balances

56. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of congress or governmental acts.

A. Judicial Review B. Surveillance C. Sovereignty D. Inherent Powers

57. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States, e.g. the power to lay and collect taxes.

A. Implied Powers B. Concurrent Powers C. Inherent Powers D. Reserved Powers

58. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the constitution.

A. Concurrent Powers B. Inherent Powers C. Implied Powers D. Delegated Powers

59. Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States,

A. Police Powers B. Concurrent Powers C. Implied Powers D. Reserved Powers

60. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discrimination by another State.

A. Full Faith and Credit B. Interstate Compacts C. Interstate Commerce D. Privileges and Immunities

61. Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtained illegally or unreasonably cannot be used aginst you in court.

A. Eavesdropping B. Exclusionary Rule C. Ransack Rule D. Establishment Rule

62. The act or process of finding guilty, especially in a court of law.

A. Acquittal B. Conviction C. Verdict D. Ratification

63. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

A. Surveillance B. Eavesdropping C. Ransack Search D. Judicial Review

64. The system of law protecting private rights. Private parties sue each other or the government for monetary judgments.

A. Criminal Law B. Judicial Review C. Bill of Rights D. Civil law

65. The attorney for the state. The prosecuting officer for a particular judicial district.

A. Defense Attorney B. Civil Attorney C. Police Power D. District Attorney

66. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated. This is needed before an arrest can be made or a search warrant can be obtained.

A. Ransack Search B. Contempt of Court C. Police Power D. Probable Cause

67. Close observation of a person or location, especially of one under suspicion.

A. Surveillance B. Eavesdropping C. Exclusionary Rule D. Probable Cause

68. The act or process of finding not guilty, especially in a court of law.

A. Acquittal B. Conviction C. Discrimination D. Deportation

69. A search for anything and everything.

A. Exclusionary Rule B. Extradition C. Ransack Search D. Bill of Attainder

70. The system of law protecting society. It defines public wrongs and provides for their punishment.

A. Civil Law B. Eminent Domain C. Criminal Law D. Democracy

71. The branch of the government that enforces the laws. The nation's Chief Executive is the President of the United States.

A. Executive Branch B. Legislative Branch C. Judicial Branch D. Supreme Court

72. Powers held by the National Government because if its existence. For example, the National Government has the power to deport aliens.

A. Implied Powers B. Inherent Powers C. Concurrent Powers D. Delegated Powers

73. Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.

A. Fringe Benefit B. Privileges and Immunities C. Franking Privilege D. Congressional Privilege

74. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use. Fair market value must be given for the property, however.

A. Police Power B. Eminent Domain C. Inherent Power D. Interstate Compact

75. Chairman of the House of Representatives.

A. President Pro-Tempore B. Cabinet C. Partisan Politician D. Speaker of the House

76. The branch of the government that makes the laws. (Congress)

A. Legislative Branch B. Executive Branch C. Judicial Branch D. Cabinet

77. The branch of the government that interprets the laws. It is composed of the Supreme Court and the federal courts.

A. Judicial Branch B. Executive Branch C. Legislative Branch D. Congress

78. Agreements between states with the consent of Congress. Most of the more than 200 agreements today deal with the common use of natural resources.

A. Interstate Commerce B. Full Faith and Credit C. Division of Powers
D. Interstate Compacts

79. An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages or salary. The franking privilege is an example if this.

A. Franking Privileges B. Checks and Balances C. Eminant Domain
D. Fringe Benefits

80. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. He is a leading member of the majority party.

A. President Pro-Tempore B. Speaker of the House C. Cabinet D. Partisan Leader

81. The power of a country (State) to determine its own destiny. It can decide the countries with which it wants to have treaties, etc.

A. Soverignty B. Division of Powers C. Separation of Powers D. Inherent Powers

82. A legislature having two houses or chambers.

A. Unicameral B. Bicameral C. Congress D. Cabinet

83. Devoted to, or biased in support of a single political party or cause.

A. Bipartisan B. Partisan C. Congress D. Cabinet

84. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.

A. Division of Powers B. Inherent Powers C. Separation of Powers
D. Checks and Balances

85. The apportioning of powers between the National Government on the one hand and the States on the other.

A. Separation of Powers B. Checks and Balances C. Division of Powers
D. Inherent Powers

86. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.

A. Bipartisan Agreement B. Partisan Agreement C. Democracy D. Compromise

87. A legislature having only one house or chamber.

A. Bicameral B. Partisan C. Bipartisan D. Unicameral

88. The adoption or acceptance of an amendment, treaty or constitution.

A. Ratification B. Compromise C. Spoils System D. Judicial Review

89. Supported by both major political parties.

A. Bipartisan B. Partisan C. Compromise D. Democracy

90. Each branch of government can restrict the other in some way.

A. Separation of Powers B. Division of Powers C. Checks and Balances D. Compromise

91. A form of government in which the supreme political authority rests with the people, directly or indirectly.

A. Democracy B. Captialism C. Socialism D. Federalism

92. A form of government in which the executive is co-equal to the legislative Branch.

A. Parliamentary Government B. Presidential Government C. Limited Government D. Democracy

93. An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and service.

A. Socialism B. Federalism C. Capitalism D. Democracy

94. The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meaning. It is composed of nine justices, one chief justice and eight associate justices.

A. Cabinet B. Legislative Branch C. Executive Branch D. Supreme Court

95. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the president.

A. Supreme Court B. Congress C. Cabinet D. Partisan Group

96. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.

A. Socialism B. Federalism C. Capitalism D. Democracy

97. A form of government in which the legislative branch selects the executive from its own members.

A. Parliamentary Government B. Presidential Government C. Federalism D. Socialism

98. The national legislative branch of the United States. It is a bicameral body composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

A. Cabinet B. Congress C. Supreme Court D. Federalism

99. An economic system which fosters public ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.

A. Capitalism B. Federalism C. Socialism D. Democracy

100. An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands-off" policy toward private enterprises.

A. Separation of Powers B. Division of Powers C. Inherent Powers
D. Laissez-Faire

Test 11
Cards 7-11

1. A tax in which the rate of taxation remains constant regardless of the amount to be taxed.

2. Taxes on the net value of one's property upon his death.

3. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.

4. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

5. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending him the bill, then the bill dies.

6. The process of killing a bill in committee.

7. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.

8. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

9. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country for resale.

10. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.

11. A trip made by legislators for on-the-spot gathering of information on public issues.

12. A formal accusation against a public official by the lower house of a legislative body.

13. The power of a President or governor to reject a proposed law, and thus effectively kill it.

14. A Senate rule for placing time limitations on debate to prevent endless use of the filibuster.

15. Private organizations which try to persuade government to respond to shared attitudes of their members.

16. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage or defeat of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

17. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

18. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting district to the favor of the party in power.

19. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

20. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

21. A political party's plan of action.

22. The person who is occupying a political office at a particular time.

23. The swearing into office by a formal ceremony.

24. The body of qualified voters in a district, state or nation.

25. A vote by the members present in the legislature. Who votes and how they voted is recorded.

26. A closed meeting of party leaders who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election or a meeting of party members in the legislature to decide on matters of legislative business and to select party leaders.

27. The minimum number of officers and members of a committee or organization, usually a majority, who must be present for the valid transaction of business.

28. The people of a State or district whom a member of the Congress or a legislature represents.

29. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.

30. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.

31. A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring the prisoner before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.

32. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country or government for trial.

33. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.

Test 12
Cards 7-12

1. The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.

2. To refuse to do what a judge orders.

3. The existing condition or state of affairs.

4. To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do.

5. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

6. Lying under oath in court.

7. When a defendant goes before the judge to answer the charges.

8. The monitoring of a telephone line with a concealed listening or recording device.

9. A procedure which enables a specified number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate for approval.

10. The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statute to a direct popular vote.

11. The process of killing a bill in committee.

12. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.

13. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

14. A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.

15. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.

16. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending him the bill, then the bill dies.

17. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

18. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.

19. Taxen on the net value of one's property upon his death.

20. A tax in which the rate of taxation remains constant regardless of the amount to be taxed.

21. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage or defeat of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

22. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

23. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

24. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

25. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

26. Private organizations which try to persuade government to respond to shared attitudes of their members.

27. A Senate rule for placing time limitations on debate to prevent endless use of the filibuster.

28. The power of a President or governor to reject a proposed law, and thus effectively kill it.

29. A closed meeting of party leaders who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election, or a meeting of party members in the legislature to decide on matters of legislative business and to select party leaders.

30. The minimum number of officers and members of a committee or organization, usually a majority, who must be present for the valid transaction of business.

31. The message given by the President in which he reports on the state of the nation in all its concerns, foreign and domestic.

32. The people of a state or disctrict whom a member of the Congress or a legislature represents.

33. A shortage in governmental funding.

34. The person who is occupying a political office at a particular time.

35. The swearing into office by a formal ceremony.

36. The right to vote granted to all those who qualify by meeting certain requirements set by law.

37. The maximum number or proportion of persons who may be admitted to the United States.

38. One who leaves a country to settle permanently in another. (One who leaves the United States to live permanently in another country.)

39. Membership in a political society.

40. Banishment from a country; especially, the expulsion of an undesirable alien.

41. The giving up of one's citizenship volutarily.

42. An official authorization appended to a passport, permitting entry into and travel within a particular country or region.

43. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.

44. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.

45. Slavery

46. A system by which debtors are bound in servitude to their creditors until the debts are paid.

47. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country or government for trial.

48. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.

49. A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring the prisoner before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.

50. A legal accusation issued by a grand jury.

Test 13
Cards 1-5; 10-13

1. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.

2. A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in a State prison.

3. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.

4. Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or negligently to another.

5. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use, and sell his invention for 17 years.

6. A legally binding agreement between two or more competent parties.

7. A decision reached by a jury.

8. A minor crime. An offense of lesser gravity than a felony.

9. The action of suspending the sentence of one convicted of a minor offense and granting him provisional freedom on the promise of good behavior.

10. The exclusive right to print, distribute and sell a literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work.

11. The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statute to a direct popular vote.

12. A procedure which enables a specified number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate for approval.

13. The monitoring of a telephone line with a concealed listening or recording device.

14. When a defendant goes before the judge to answer the charges.

15. Lying under oath in court.

16. The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.

17. To refuse to do what a judge orders.

18. The existing condition or state of affairs.

19. To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do.

20. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

21. The process of killing a bill in committee.

22. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.

23. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

24. A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.

25. Taxes on the net value of one's property upon his death.

26. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage or defeat of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

27. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

28. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

29. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

30. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

31. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of congress or governmental acts.

32. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States, e.g. the power to lay and collect taxes.

33. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the constitution.

34. Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States.

35. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discirmination by another State.

36. Sometimes called the suppression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtainded illegally or unreasonably cannot be used against you in court.

37. The act or process of ifnding guilty, especially in a court of law.

38. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.

39. The system of law protecting private rights. Private parties sue each other or government for monetary judgments.

40. The attorney for the state. The prosecuting officer for a particular judicial district.

41. The branch of the government that enforces the laws.

42. Powers held by the National Government because of its existence.

43. Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.

44. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use. Fair market value must be given for the property, however.

45. Chairman of the House of Representatives.

46. The power of a country (State) to determine its own destiny. It can decide the countries with which it wants to have treaties, etc.

47. Each branch of government can restrict the other is some way.

48. The national legislative branch of the United States. It is a bicameral body composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

49. An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands-off" policy toward private enterprise.

50. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the President.

Test 14
Cards 10-14

1. A handwritten will.

2. The lessening of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.

3. To release from punishment, forgive.

4. A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgement.

5. To put in jail.

6. Having made no legal will.

7. The court which determines the validity of a will.

8. A stay of execution. To postpone the punishment of.

9. Security exchanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance for trial.

10. The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.

11. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use, and sell his invention for 17 years.

12. A legally binding agreement between two or more competent parties.

13. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.

14. A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in the State prison.

15. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.

16. The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.

17. To refuse to do what a judge orders.

18. The existing condition or state of affairs.

19. To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do.

20. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

21. The process of killing a bill in committee.

22. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.

23. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

24. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

25. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.

26. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.

27. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending him the bill, then the bill dies.

28. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage or defeat of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

29. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

30. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

31. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

32. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

33. Private organizations which try to persuade government to respond to shared attitudes of their members.

Test 15
Cards 10-15

1. The crime of betrayal of one's country by levying war against it or by giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

2. A relaxing of tensions between nations.

3. Gross National Product. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.

4. The inability to pay one's debts. Legal insolvency.

5. Temporary or movable property.

6. A plot by two or more persons to commit a crime.

7. The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone. (Also, the using of one's official position or powers to obtain property, funds or patronage to which one is not entitled.)

8. Currency which must legally be accepted as payment of a debt.

9. The act of depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem mortgaged property, as when he has failed in his payments.

10. Stationary of fixed property, as buildings or land.

11. Having made no legal will.

12. The court which determines the validity of a will.

13. A stay of execution. To postpone the punishment of.

14. Security exchanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance for trial.

15. The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.

16. To put in jail.

17. A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgement.

18. To release from punishment, forgive.

19. The lessening of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.

20. A handwritten will.

21. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.

22. A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in a State prison.

23. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.

24. Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or negligently to another.

25. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use and sell his invention for 17 years.

26. The exclusive right to print, distribute and sell a literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work.

27. A decision reached by a jury.

28. A minor crime, an offense of lesser gravity than a felony.

29. The action of suspending the sentence of one convicted of a minor offense and granting him provisional freedom on the promise of good behavior.

30. The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.

31. To refuse to do what a judge orders.

32. The existing condition or state of affairs.

33. To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do.

34. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

35. Lying under oath in court.

36. When a defendant goes before the judge to answer the charges.

37. The process of killing a bill in committee.

38. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.

39. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

40. A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.

41. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.

42. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending the bill to him, then the bill dies.

43. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

44. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage or defeat of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

45. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

46. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

47. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

48. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

49. A power of a President or governor to reject a proposed law, and thus effectively kill it.

50. A senate rule for placing time limitations on debate to prevent endless use of the filibuster.

Test 16
Cards 10-16

1. Persons who are entitled by law or by terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.

2. Obligations or debts.

3. One who owes something to another.

4. A loan which has no backing, for example, a signature loan.

5. A detailed list of things in one's possession.

6. The period of time beyond which a lawsuit cannot be filed.

7. Valuable items that are owned.

8. A person or firm to whom money or its equivalent is owed.

9. A loan which has the backing of collateral.

10. Property acceptable as security for a loan.

11. The crime of betrayal on one's country by levying war against it or by giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

12. A relaxing of tensions between nations.

13. Gross National Product. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.

14. The inability to pay one's debts. Legal insolvency.

15. Temporary or movable property.

16. A plot by two or more persons to commit a crime.

17. The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone.

18. Currency which must legally be accepted as payment of a debt.

19. The act of depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem mortgaged property, as when he has failed in his payments.

20. Stationary or fixed property, as buildings or land.

21. A handwritten will.

22. The lessening of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.

23. To release from punishment, forgive.

24. A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgment.

25. To put in jail.

26. Having made no legal will.

27. The court which determines the validity of a will.

28. A stay of execution, to postpone the punishment of.

29. Security exchanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance for trial.

30. The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.

31. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use and sell his invention for 17 years.

32. Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or neglignetly to another.

33. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.

34. The action of suspending the sentence of one convicted of a minor offense and granting him provisional freedom on the promise of good behavior.

35. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.

36. The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.

37. To refuse to do what a judge orders.

38. The existing condition or state of affairs.

39. To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do.

40. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

41. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending him the bill, then the bill dies.

42. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

43. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.

44. Taxes on the net value of one's property upon his death.

45. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.

46. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage or defeat of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.

47. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death." The process consists of continuous speeches which monopolize the Senate's time.

48. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.

49. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.

50. A sudden taking over of power in a country.

Test 17
Cards 11-17

1. A period of drastic decline in the national economy, characterized by decreasing business activity, falling prices and unemployment.

2. A name, symbol, or other device indentifying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer.

3. A slowing down of business activity.

4. Negotiations between the representatives of organized workers and their employer to determine wages, hours, rules and working conditions.

5. To abstain from using, buying, or dealing with.

6. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to be union members.

7. An order by a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports.

8. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to join the union within a specified time after being hired.

9. Exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity of service.

10. A nonunion establishment which does not knowingly employ union members.

11. A detailed list of things in one's possession.

12. The period of time beyond which a lawsuit cannot be filed.

13. Property acceptable as security for a loan.

14. Persons who are entitled by law or by terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.

15. A loan which has no backing, for example, a signature loan.

16. Valuable items that are owned.

17. A loan which has the backing of collateral.

18. Obligations or debts.

19. One who owes something to another.

20. A person or firm to whom money or its equivalent is owed.

21. A plot by two or more persons to commit a crime.

22. The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone.

23. Gross National Product. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.

24. The inability to pay one's debts

25. Stationary or fixed property, as

26. The court which determines the v

27. A stay of execution. To postpon

28. Security exchanged for the relea
his appearance for trial.

29. A sum charged by a lawyer based

30. The documentary or verbal statem
as testimony in a court of law.

31. The exclusive right to print, di
dramatic or artistic work.

32. A legally binding agreement betw

33. A decision reached by a jury.

34. A minor crime. An offense of le

35. The action of suspending the sen
and granting him provisional fre

36. A serious crime such as murder,
than one year in a State prison.

37. Any wrongful act, damage, or inj

38. Lying under oath in court.

39. When a defendant goes before the

40. The monitoring of a telephone li
device.

41. A procedure which enables a spec
a law and secure its submission

42. The submission of a proposed publ
popular vote.

43. The sending of a prisoner from o

44. The procedure by which a public
popular vote.

45. The process of killing a bill in

46. A provision, unlikely to pass on
important bill that is quite cert

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prison.

or injury done willfully or negligently to another.

ore the judge to answer the charges.

hone line with a concealed listening or recording

a specified number of voters by petition to propose
ission to the electorate for approval.

sed public measure or actual statute to a direct

from one State to another to stand trial.

public official may be removed from office by

bill in committee.

pass on its own merit, which is attached to an
ite certain to pass.

47. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

48. A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.

49. A tax in which the rate of taxation remains constant regardless of the amount to be taxed.

50. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

Test 18
Cards 13-18

1. Anyone involved in a lawsuit.

2. The person responsible for protection of the judge and keeping order and decorum in the courtroom.

3. The second questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

4. Postponement or adjournment of a trial to a later date.

5. A form of defense whereby a defendant attempts to prove that he was elsewhere when the crime in question was committed.

6. An order by a higher court to a lower court to submit the record of a case for review. An application to the Supreme Court to review a case.

7. The process of arrest, fingerprinting, recording of charges, photographing, and detaining in jail pending adjudication.

8. The first questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

9. Anyone who helps in the commission of a crime.

10. A general pardon of a group of people, i.e., the draft dodgers who ran to Canada during the Vietnam conflict.

11. A name, symbol, or other device indentifying a product, officailly register and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer.

12. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to be union members.

13. A nonunion establishment which does not knowingly employ union members.

14. An order by a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports.

15. A slowing down of business activity.

16. Negotiations between the representatives of organized workers and their employer to determine wages, hours, rules and working conditions.

17. To abstain from using, buying, or dealing with.

18. The period of time beyond which a lawsuit cannot be filed.

19. Valuable items that are owned.

20. A person or firm to whom money or its equivalent is owed.

21. A loan which has the backing of collateral.

22. Property acceptable as security for a loan.

23. A detailed list of things in one's possession.

24. A loan which has no backing, for example, a signature loan.

25. Persons who are entitled by law or by terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.

26. The crime of betrayal of one's country by levying war against it or by giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

27. A plot by two or more persons to commit a crime.

28. The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone.

29. Often referred to as GNP. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.

30. The act of depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem mortgaged property, as when he has failed in his payments.

31. Temporary or movable property.

32. A relaxing of tensions between nations.

33. The inability to pay one's debts. Legal insolvency.

34. To put in jail.

35. The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.

36. A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgment.

37. Security exchanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance in court.

38. To release from punishment, forgive.

39. A stay of execution. To postpone the punishment of.

40. The lessening of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.

41. The court which determines the validity of a will.

42. Having made no legal will.

43. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use, and sell his invention for 17 years.

44. Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or negligently to another.

45. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.

46. A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in prison.

47. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.

48. A legally binding agreement between two or more competent parties.

49. A decision reached by a jury.

50. The action of suspending the sentence of one convicted of a minor offense and granting his provisional freedom on the promise of good behavior.

Test 19
Cards 14-19

1. The party that institutes a suit in court.

2. A legal writ requiring appearance in court to give testimony.

3. The utterance of defamatory statements injurious to the reputation or well-being of a person.

4. Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff to punish the defendant for his negligence.

5. Sixteen to twenty-three people convened in private session to evaluate accusations against persons charged with crime and to determine whether the evidence warrants the issuance of an indictment.

6. The questioning and selecting of a jury.

7. A jury of 12 persons who hear the facts of a case and render a verdict.

8. Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff as repayment for expenses paid out for injuries.

9. Any written, printed or pictorial statement that damages a person by defaming his character or exposing him to ridicule.

10. The party being sued or accused of a crime.

11. Anyone involved in a lawsuit.

12. The person responsible for protection of the judge and keeping order and decorum in the court.

13. The second questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

14. Postponement or adjournment of a trial to a later date.

15. A form of defense whereby a defendant attempts to prove that he was elsewhere when the crime in question was committed.

16. A general pardon of a group of people, ie., the draft dodgers who ran to Canada during the Vietnam conflict.

17. Anyone who helps in the commission of a crime.

18. The first questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

19. The process of arrest, fingerprinting, recording of charges, photographing, and detaining in jail pending adjudication.

20. An order by a higher court to a lower court to submit the record of a case for review. An application to the Supreme Court to review a case.

21. A name, symbol, or other device indentifying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer.

22. Negotiations between the representatives of organized workers and their employer to determine wages, hours, rules, and working conditions.

23. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to be union members.

24. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to join the union within a specified time after being hired.

25. A nonunion establishment which does not knowingly employ union members.

26. A period of drastic decline in the national economy, characterized by decreasing business activity, falling prices and unemployment.

27. An order by a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports.

28. A detailed list of things in one's possession.

29. A loan which has no backing, for example, a signature loan.

30. One who owes something to another.

31. Obligations or debts.

32. Persons who are entitled by law or by terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.

33. The period of time beyond which a lawsuit cannot be filed.

34. Property acceptable as security for a loan.

35. The crime of betrayal of one's country by levying war against it or by giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

36. A plot by two or more persons to commit a crime.

37. A relaxing of tensions between nations.

38. The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone.

39. Also known as G.N.P. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.

40. Currency which must legally be accepted as payment of a debt.

41. The inability to pay one's debts. Legal insolvency.

42. The act of depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem mortgaged property, as when he has failed in his payments.

43. Having made no legal will.

44. The court which determines the validity of a will.

45. The lessáning of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.

46. A stay of execution. To postpone the punishment of.

47. Security exhhanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance for trial.

48. A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgment.

49. The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.

50. To put in jail.

Test 20
Cards 11-20

1. A directive issued by a judge telling the news media to refrain from publicizing a particular court case.

2. The process of pleading guilty to lesser charges in an attempt to reduce a sentence.

3. One who gives evidence or testimony regarding matters of fact under inquiry.

4. A sworn statement of fact.

5. To set apart, isolate, as a jury so they may indulge in impartial deliberation.

6. Involving the Anglo-American system of procedure for conducting trials under strict rules of evidence with the right of cross-examination and argument, one party with his witness striving to prove the facts essential to his case and the other party striving to disprove those facts.

7. A temporary ban on some particular activity.

8. A plea of "no contest" in which one puts himself at the mercy of the court.

9. A statement of testimony taken down in writing under oath or affirmation.

10. To make more certain, to confirm, as two or more witnesses give the same testimony.

11. The party that institutes a suit in court.

12. A legal writ requiring appearance in court to give testimony.

13. The utterance of defamatory statements injurious to the reputation or well-being of a person.

14. Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff to punish the defendant for his negligence.

15. Sixteen to twenty-three people convened in private session to evaluate accusations against persons charged with crime and to determine whether the evidence warrants the issuance of an indictment.

16. The party being sued or accused of a crime.

17. Any written, printed or pictorial statement that damages a person by defaming his character or exposing him to ridicule.

18. Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff as repayment for expenses paid out for injuries.

19. A jury of 12 persons who hear the facts of a case and render a verdict.

20. The questioning and selecting of a jury.

21. Anyone involved in a lawsuit.

22. The person responsible for protection of the judge and keeping order and decorum in the court.

23. The second questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

24. Postponement or adjournment of a trial to a later date.

25. A form of defense whereby a defendant attempts to prove that he was elsewhere when the crime in question was committed.

26. An order by a higher court to a lower court to submit the record of a case for review. An application to the Supreme Court to review a case.

27. The process of arrest, fingerprinting, recording of charges, photographing, and detaining in jail pending adjudication.

28. The first questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.

29. Anyone who helps in the commission of a crime.

30. A general pardon of a group of people, i.e., the draft dodgers who ran to Canada during the Vietnam conflict.

31. A name, symbol, or other device identifying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer.

32. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to be union members.

33. A nonunion establishment which does not knowingly employ union members.

34. An order by a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports.

35. A slowing down of business activity.

36. Negotiations between the representatives of organized workers and their employer to determine wages, hours, rules and working conditions.

37. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to join the union within a specified time after being hired.

38. Exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity service.

39. To abstain from using, buying, or dealing with.

40. A period of drastic decline in the national economy, characterized by decreasing business activity, falling prices and unemployment.

41. Persons who are entitled by law or by terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.

42. Obligations or debts.

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50. Property acceptable as security for a loan.

51. The crime of betrayal on one's country by levying war against it or by giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

52. A relaxing of tensions between nations.

53. Gross National Product. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.

54. The inability to pay one's debts. Legal insolvency.

55. Temporary or movable property.

56. A plot by two or more persons to commit a crime.

57. The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone.

58. Currency which must legally be accepted as payment of a debt.

59. The act of depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem morgaged property, as when he failed in his payments.

60. Stationary or fixed property, as buildings or land.

61. A handwritten will.

62. The lessening of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.

63. To release from punishment, forgive.

64. A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgment.

65. To put in jail.

66. Having made no legal will.

67. The court which determines the validity of a will.

68. A stay of execution. To postpone the punishment of.

69. Security exchanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance for trial.

70. The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.

71. The exclusive right to print, distribute and sell a literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work.

72. A legally binding agreement between two or more competent parties.

73. A decision reached by a jury.

74. A minor crime. An offense of lesser gravity than a felony.

75. The action of suspending the sentence of one convicted of a minor offense and granting his provisional freedom on the promise of good behavior.

76. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use, and sell his invention for 17 years.

77. Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or negligently to another.

78. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.

79. A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in a State prison.

80. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.

81. Lying under oath in court.

82. When a defendant goes before the judge to answer the charges.

83. The monitoring of a telephone line with a concealed listening or recording device.

84. A procedure which enables a specified number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate for approval.

85. The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statute to a direct popular vote.

86. The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.

87. To refuse to do what a judge orders.

88. The existing condition or state of affairs.

89. To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do.

90. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

91. The process of killing a bill in committee.

92. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.

93. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.

94. A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.

95. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.

96. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending him the bill, then the bill dies.

97. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.

98. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.

99. Taxes on the net value of one's property upon his death.

100. A tax in which the rate of taxation remains constant regardless of the amount to be taxed.

Test 21
Cards 11-20

1. A tax in which the rate of taxation remains constant regardless of the amount to be taxed.
   A. Progressive Tax B. Regressive Tax C. Estate Tax D. Ad Valorem Tax

2. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.
   A. Progressive Tax B. Regressive Tax C. Excise Tax D. Indirect Tax

3. Taxes on the net value of one's property upon his death.
   A. Gift Tax B. Excise Tax C. Estate Tax D. Direct Tax

4. A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.
   A. Estate Tax B. Excise Tax C. Customs Duties D. Tariffs

5. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.
   A. Customs Duties B. Estate Tax C. Tariffs D. Excise Tax

6. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.
   A. Ad Valorem Tax B. Direct Tax C. Indirect Tax D. Customs Duties

7. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.
   A. Trademark B. Subsidy C. Probe D. Detente

8. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.
   A. Reprieve B. Patent C. Caucus D. Rider

9. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten days of sending him the bill, then the bill dies.
   A. Veto B. Pocket Veto C. Filibuster D. pigeonhole

10. The process of killing a bill in committee.
    A. Veto B. Filibuster C. Pigeonhole D. Pocket Veto

11. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use, and sell his invention for 17 years.
    A. Copyright B. patent C. Patent of design D. Deposition

12. Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or negligently to another.
    A. assalt B. Battery C. Tort D. Misdemeanor

13. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.
    A. Voir Dire B. Hung jury C. Petit Jury D. Probate Court

14. A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in a State prison.
    A. Misdemeanor B. deposition C. Manslaughter D. Felony

15. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.
    A. probation B. Acquittal C. parole D. conviction

16. The exclusive right to print, distribute and sell a literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work.
A. deposition B. patent C. copyright D. patent of design

17. A legally binding agreement between two or more competent people.
A. competition B. contract C. compromise D. affidavit

18. A decision reached by a jury.
A. verdict B. convicted C. felony D. voir dire

19. A minor crime. An offense of lesser gravity than a felony.
A. felony B. involuntary manslaughter C. deposition D. Misdemeanor

20. The action of suspending the sentence of one convicted of a minor offense and granting him provisional freedom on the promise of good behavior.
A. parole B. conviction C. probation D. misdemeanor

21. The crime of betrayal of one's country by levying war against it or by giving aid and comfort to its enemies.
A.. extortion B. treason C. perjury D. peonage

22. A relaxing of tensions between nations.
A. detente B. voir dire C. Stare Decisis D. nolo contendre

23. Also known as G.N.P. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a country.
A. Gross National Product B. Tariff C. Interstate Commerce
D. Intrastate Commerce

24. The inability to pay one's debts. Legal insolvency.
A. debtor B. bankruptcy C. involuntary servitude D. foreclosure

25. Temporary or movable property.
A. personal property B. private property C. real property
D. public property

26. A plot by two or more to commit a crime.
A. accomplice B. accessory C. conspiracy D. arraignment

27. The act of obtaining money or property by threatening harm to someone.
A. treason B. bribery C. peonage D. extortion

28. Currency which must legally be accepted as payment of a debt.
A. collateral B. legal tender C. contingency fee D. asset

29. The act of depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem mortgaged property, as when he has failed in his payments.
A. bankruptcy B. peonage C. foreclosure D. detente

30. Stationary or fixed property, as buildings or land.
A. private property B. real property C. personal property
D. public property

31. A name, symbol, or other device identifying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer.
A. trademark B. patent of design C. copyright D. patent

32. Negotiations between the representatives of organized workers and their employer to determine wages, hours, rules and working conditions.
A. Corraborate B. Collective Bargaining C. Compromise
D. Plea Bargaining

33. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to be members of the union.
A. Closed Shop B. Open Shop C. Union Shop D. Spoils System

34. A business or industrial establishment whose employees are required to join the union within a specified time after being hired.
A. Closed Shop B. Open Shop C. Union Shop D. Spoils System

35. A nonunion establishment which does not knowingly employ union members.
A. Spoils System B. Closed Shop C. Open Shop D. Union Shop

36. Exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity or service.
A. Commutation B. Monopoly C. Patent D. Copyright

37. An order by a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports.
A. Boycott B. Tariff C. Detente D. Embargo

38. To abstain from using, buying, or dealing with.
A. Boycott B. Embargo C. Tariff D. Detente

39. A slowing down of business activity.
A. Recession B. Moritorium C. Boycott D. Embargo

40. A period of drastic decline in the national economy, characterized by decreasing business activity, falling prices and unemployment.
A. Deficit B. Depression C. Recession D. Bankrpptcy

41. The questioning and selecting of a jury.
A. Sequester B. Incarcerate C. Voir Dire D. Inauguration

42. Sixteen to twenty-three people convened in private session to evaluate accusations against persons charged with crime and to determine whether the evidence warrants the issuance of an indictment.
A. Probate Court B. Grand Jury C. Petit Jury D. Supreme Court

43. A jury of 12 persons who hear the facts of a case and render a verdict.
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44. Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff to punish the defendant for his negligence.
A. Compensatory Damages B. Punitive Damages C. Contingency Fee
D. Exemplary Damages

45. Monetary judgment sought by the plaintiff as repayment for expenses paid out for injuries.
A. Contingency Fee B. Punitive Damages C. Compensatory Damages D. Exemplary Damages

46. The utterance of defamatory statements injurious to the reputation or well-being of a person.
A. Tort B. Slander C. Malicious Prosecution D. Libel

47. Any written, printed or pictorial statement that damages a person by defaming his character or exposing him to ridicule.
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48. A legal writ requiring appearance in court to give testimony.
A. Information B. Criminal Complaint C. Subpeona D. Indictment

49. The party being sued or accused of a crime.
A. Plaintiff B. Grand Jury C. Witness D. Defendant

50. The party that institutes a suit in court.
A. Plaintiff B. Witness C. Defendant D. Grand Jury

51. Lying under oath in court.
A.. Slander B. Perjury C. Treason D. Extortion

52. When a defendant goes before the judge to answer the charges.
A. Arraignment B. Plea Bargaining C. Pleading D. Information

53. The monitoring of a telephone line with a concealed listening or recording device.
A. Surveillance B. Eavesdropping C. Wiretapping D. Harassment

54. A procedure which enables a specified number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate for approval.
A. Referendum B. Recall C. Initiative D. Specific Performance

55. The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statute to a direct popular vote.
A. Recall B. Initiative C. Specific Performance D. Referendum

56. The sending of a prisoner from one State to another to stand trial.
A. Exportation B. Extradition C. Change of Venue D. Denaturalization

57. To refuse to do what a judge orders.
A. Moratorium B. Contempt of Court C. Boycott D. Gag Order

58. The existing condition or state of affairs.
A. Status Quo B. Stare Decisis C. Nolo Contendre D. Bona Fide

59. To lure someone into doing something they wouldn't ordinarily do.
A. Extradition B. Extortion C. Entrapment D. Peonage

60. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.
A. Deposed B. Impeached C. Reprieve D. Recall

61. Having made no legal will.
A. Intestate B. Holographic Will C. Felony D. Misdemeanor

62. The court which determines the validity of a will.
A. Supreme Court B. Probate Court C. Grand Jury D. Petit Jury

63. A stay of execution. To postpone the punishment of.
A. Commutation B. Probation C. Amnesty D. Reprieve

64. Security exchanged for the release of an arrested person, as a guarantee of his appearance for trial.
A. Evidence B. Bail C. Citation D. Collateral

65. The documentary or verbal statements and the material objects admissible as testimony in a court of law.
A. Affidavit B. Deposition C. Evidence D. Bail

66. A handwritten will.
A. Deposition B. Holographic Will C. Affidavit D. Intestate

67. The lessening of a sentence. The reduction of a penalty.
A. Parole B. Probation C. Commutation D. Plea Bargaining

68. To release from punishment, forgive.
A. Pardon B. Reprieve C. Amnesty D. Commutation

69. A sum charged by a lawyer based upon a percent of the judgment.
A. Punitive Damages B. Compensatory Damages C. Exemplary Damages
D. Contingency Fee

70. To put in jail.
A. Conviction B. Incarcerate C. Booking D. Holding

71. A detailed list of things in one's possession.
A. Assets B. Liabilities C. Inventory D. Citation

72. Property acceptable as security for a loan.
A. Collateral B. Assets C. Liabilities D. Legal Tender

73. A loan which has no backing, for example, a signature laon.
A. Unsecured B. Secured C. Collateral D. Legal Tender

74. A loan which has the backing of collateral.
A. Collateral B. Legal Tender C. Unsecured D. Secured

75. One who owes something to another.
A. Creditor B. Debtor C. Liability D. Plaintiff

76. A person or firm to whom money or its equivalent is owed.
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77. Obligations or debts.
A. Assets B. Loans C. Collateral D. Liabilities

78. Valuable items that are owned.
A. Real Property B. Personal Property C. Assets D. Liabilities

79. Persons who are entitled by law or by terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.
A. Beneficiaries B. Plaintiff C. Defendant D. Creditor

80. The period of time beyond which you cannot file a lawsuit.
A. Writ of Mandamus B. Statute of Limitations C. Cloture Rule
D. Writ of Habeas Corpus

81. Anyone involved in a lawsuit.
A. Plaintiff B. Defendant C. Litigant D. Principal

82. The person responsible for protection of the judge and keeping order and decorum in the court.
A. Defendant B. Plaintiff C. Principal D. Bailiff

83. The second questioning of a witness on the witness stand in court.
A. Cross Examination B. Direct Examination C. Interrogation
D. Arraignment

84. Postponement or adjournment of a trial to a later date.
A. Commutation B. Recession C. Change of Venue D. Continuance

85. A form of defense whereby a defendant attempts to prove that he was elsewhere when the crime in question was committed.
A. Pardon B. Reprieve C. Amnesty D. Alibi

86. An order by a higher court to a lower court to submit the record of a case for review. An application to the Supreme Court to review a case.
A. Writ of Mandamus B. Writ of Certiorari C. Writ of Assistance
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87. The process of arrest, fingerprinting, recording of charges, photographing, and detaining in jail, pending adjudication.
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89. Anynne who helps in the commission of a crime.
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90. A general pardon of a group of people, ie., the draft dodgers who ran to Canada during the Vietnam conflict.
A. Alibi B. Pardon C. Amnesty D. Reprieve

91. Involving the Anglo-American system of procedure for conducting trials under strict rules of evidence with the right of cross-examination and argument, one party with his witness striving to prove the facts essential to his case and the other party striving to disprove those facts.
A. Adversary System B. Spoils System C. Supremacy Clause
D. Seignorage

92. A temporary ban on some particular activity.
A. Commutation B. Moritorium C. Reprieve D. Recession

93. A plea of "no contest" in which one puts himself at the mercy of the court.
A. Plea Bargaining B. Deposition C. Nolo Contendre D. Voir Dire

94. A statement of tesitmony taken down in writing under oath or affirmation.
A. Affidavit B. Pleading C. Information D. Deposition

95. To make more certain, confirm, as two or more witnesses give the same testimony.
A. Alibi B. Corroborate C. Accomplice D. Holding

96. A directive issued by a judge telling the news media to refrain from publicizing a particular court case.
A. Gag Order B. Moratorium C. Recession D. Depression

97. The process of pleading guilty to lesser charges in an attempt to reduce a sentence.
A. Conviction B. Acquittal C. Booking D. Plea Bargaining

98. One who gives evidence or testimony regarding matters of fact under inquiry.
A. Plaintiff B. Defendant C. Witness D. Bailiff

99. A sworn statement of fact.
A. Affidavit B. Deposition C. Information D. Pleading

100. To set apart, isolate, as a jury so they may indulge in impartial deliberation.
A. Voir Dire B. Sequester C. Petit Jury D. Verdict

Test 22 Final Exam

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D. EXPLANATORY DAMAGES

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83. Negotiations between the representatives of organized workers and their employer to determine wages, hours, rules and working conditions.
A. Corraborate B. Collective Bargaining C. Compromise D. Plea Bargaining

84. A name, symbol, or other device identfiying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer.
A. Trademark B. Patent of Design C. Copyright D. Patent

85. The release of a prisoner before his term has expired on condition of continued good behavior.
A. Probation B. Acquittal C. Parole D. Conviction

86. A serious crime such as murder, robbery or rape which is punishable by more than one year in a State prison.
A. Misdemeanor B. Deposition C. Manslaughter D. Felony

87. A jury which cannot reach a verdict.
A. Voir Dire B. Hung Jury C. Petit Jury D. Probate Court

88. Any wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully or negligently to another.
A. Assault B. Battery C. Tort D. Misdemeanor

89. The exclusive right of an inventor to make, use, and sell his invention for 17 years.
A. Copyright B. Patent C. Patent of Design D. Deposition

90. The process of killing a bill in committee.
A. Veto B. Filibuster C. Pigeonhole D. Pocket Veto

91. If the President does not act on a bill, and Congress adjourns within ten day of sending him the bill, the the bill dies.
A. Veto B. Pocket Veto C. Filibuster D. Pigeonhole

92. A provision, unlikely to pass on its own merit, which is attached to an important bill that is quite certain to pass.
A. Reprieve B. Patent C. Caucus D. Rider

93. Governmental financial aid given to private enterprise.
A. Trademark B. Subsidy C. Probe D. Detente

94. A tax based upon the assessed value of property.
A. Ad Valorem Tax B. Direct Tac C. Indirect Tax D. Customs Duties

95. A tax on goods brought into the United States from a foreign country.
A. Customs Duties B. Estate Tax C. Tariffs D. Excise Tax

96. A tax on goods imported from a foreign country for resale in the United States.
A. Estate Tax B. Excise Tax C. Customs Duties D. Tariffs

97. Taxes on the net value of one's property upon his death.
A. Gift Tax B. Excise Tax C. Estate Tax D. Ad Valorem Tax

98. A tax on which the rate of taxation increases as the amount to be taxed increases.
A. Progressive Tax B. Regressive Tax C. Excise Tax D. Indirect Tax

99. A tax in which the rate of taxation remains constant regardless of the amount to be taxed.
A. Progressive Tax B. Regressive Tax C. Estate Tax D. Ad Valorem Tax

100. The party being sued or accused of a crime.
A. Plaintiff B. Grand Jury C. Witness D. Defendant

101. An economic theory which holds that government should maintain a "hands-off" policy toward private enterprise.
A. Seperation of Powers B. Division of Powers C. Inherent Powers
D. Laissez-Faire

102. An economic system which fosters public ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services.
A. Capitalism B. Federalism C. Socialism D. Democracy

103. The national legislative branch of the United States. It is a bicameral body composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
A. Cabinet B. Congress C. Supreme Court D. Federalism

104. A form of government in which the legislative branch selects the executive from its own members.
A. Parliamentary Government B. Presidential Government C. Federalism
D. Socialism

105. A dual system of government in which there is a geographical division of powers between a central government and several regional or local governments.
A. Socialism B. Federalism C. Capitalism S. Democracy

106. Thirteen executive department heads, appointed by the president and approved by the Senate, who act as an advisory board to the president.
A. Supreme Court B. Congress C. Cabinet D. Partisan Group

107. The court which is the final authority on the Constitution's meaning. It is composed of nine justices, one chief justice and eight associate justices.
A. Cabinet B. Legislative Branch C. Executive Branch D. Supreme Court

108. An economic system which fosters private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and service.
A. Socialism B. Federalism C. Capitalism D. Democracy

109. A form of government in which the executive is co-equal to the legislative branch.
A. Parliamentary Government B. Presidential Government C. Limited Government D. Democracy

110. A form of government in which the supreme political authority rests with the people, directly or indirectly.
A. Democracy B. Capitalism C. Socialism D. Federalism

111. Each branch of government can restrict the other in some way.
A. Seperation of Powers B. Division of Powers C. Checks and Balances
D. Compromise

112. Supported by both major political parties.
A. Bipartisan B. Partisan C. Compromise D. Democracy

113. The adoption or acceptance of an amendment, treaty, or constitution.
A. Ratification B. Compromise C. Spoils System D. Judicial Review

114. A legislature having only one house or chamber.
A. Bicameral B. Partisan C. Bipartisan D. Unicameral

115. The process of coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement through give-and-take.
A. Bipartisan Agreement B. Partisan Agreement C. Democracy D. Compromise

116. The apportioning of powers between the National Government on the one hand and the States on the other.
A. Separation of Powers B. Checks and Balances C. Division of Powers
D. Inherent Powers

117. Each branch of government has its own responsibilities.
A. Division of Powers B. Inherent Powers C. Separation of Powers
D. Checks and Balances

118. Devoted to, or biased in support of a single political party or cause.
A. Bipartisan B. Partisan C. Congress D. Cabinet.

119. A legislature having two houses or chambers.
A. Unicameral B. Bicameral C. Congress D. Cabinet

120. The power of a country (state) to determine its own destiny, It can decide the countries with which to have treaties, etc.
A. Soverignty B. Division of Powers C. Separation of Powers
D. Inherent Powers

121. Presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. He is a leading member of the majority party.
A. President Pro-Tempore B. Speaker of the House C. Cabinet D. Partisan Leader

122. An employment benefit given in addition to one's wages or salary. The franking privilege is an example of this.
A. Franking Privileges B. Checks and Balances C. Eminent Domain
D. Fringe Benefits

123. Agreements between states with the consent of Congress. Most of the more than 200 agreements today deal with the common use of natural resources.
A. Interstate Commerce B. Full Faith and Credit C. Division of Powers
D. Interstate Compacts

124. The branch of the government that interprets the laws. It is composed of the Supreme Court and the federal courts.
A. Judicial Branch B. Executive Branch C. Legislative Branch D. Congress

125. The branch of the government that makes the laws.
A. Legislative Branch B. Executive Branch C. Judicial Branch D. Cabinet

126. Chairman of the House of Representatives.
A. President Pro-Tempore B. Cabinet C. Partisan Politician D. Speaker of the House

127. The inherent power of the Federal Government to take private property for public use. Fair market value must be given for the property, however.
A. Police Power B. Eminent Domain C. Inherent Power D. Intrastate Compact

128. Free use of the United States mail system by members of Congress for the mailing of official papers.
A. Fringe Benefit B. Privileges and Immunities C. Franking Privileges
D. Congressional Privilege.

129. Powers held by the National Government because of its existence. For example, the National Government has the power to deport aliens.
A. Implied Powers B. Inherent Powers C. Concurrent Powers D. Delegated Powers

130. The branch of the government that enforces the laws. The nation's Chief Executive is the President of the United States.
A. Executive Branch B. Legislative Branch C. Judicial Branch
D. Supreme Court

131. The system of law protecting society. It defines public wrongs and provides for their punishment.
A. Civil Law B. Eminent Domain C. Criminal Law D. Democracy

132. A search for everything and anything.
A. Exclusionary Rule B. Extradition C. Ransack Search D. Bill of Attainder

133. The act or process of finding not guilty, especially in a court of law.
A. Acquittal B. Conviction C. Discrimination D. Deportation

134. Close observation of a person or location, especially of one under suspicion...
A. Surveillance B. Eavesdropping C. Exclusionary Rule D. Probable Cause.

135. Reasonable suspicion, reliable evidence that a law is being violated. This is needed before an arrest can be made or a search warrant can be obtained.
A. Ransack Search B. Contempt of Court C. Police Power D. Probable Cause

136. The attorney for the state. The prosecuting officer for a particular judicial district.
A. Defense Attorney B. Civil Attorney C. Police Power D. District Attorney

137. The system of law protecting private rights. Private parties sue each other or the government for monetary judgments.
A. Criminal Law B. Judicial Review C. Bill of Rights D. Civil Law

138. Listening secretly to the conversation of others.
A. Surveillance B. Eavesdropping C. Ransack Search D. Judicial Review

139. The act or process of finding guilty, especially in a court of law.
A. Acquittal B. Conviction C. Verdict D. Ratification

140. Sometimes called the supression of evidence rule. It means that evidence obtained illegally or unreasonably cannot be used against you in court.
A. Eavesdropping B. Exclusionary Rule C. Ransack Rule D. Establishment Clause

141. The Constitutional provision which guards the citizens of one State against any unreasonable discrimination by another State.
A. Full Faith and Credit B. Interstate Compacts C. Interstate Commerce D. Privileges and Immunities.

142. Powers not delegated to the National Government, nor prohibited by it to the States....
A. Police Powers B. Concurrent Powers C. Implied Powers D. Reserved Powers.

143. Powers which are hinted or suggested by the delegated powers in the constitution.
A. Concurrent Powers B. Inherent Powers C. Implied Powers D. Delegated Powers

144. Powers shared by both the National Government and the States, e.g. the power to lay and collect taxes.
A. Implied Powers B. Concurrent Powers C. Inherent Powers D. Reserved Powers

145. The power to decide the constitutionality of laws of congress or governmental acts.
A. Judicial Review B. Surveillance C. Soverignty D. Inherent Powers

146. The first ten amendments to the Constituiton which provide for an individual's basic civil rights.
A. Civil Law B. Criminal Law C. Bill of Rights D. Checks and Balances

147. The requirement that States respect the validity of "the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state."
A. Privileges and Immunities B. Interstate Compact C. Full Faith and Credit D. Interstate Commerce.

148. Thepractice of awarding government jobs and favors to political supporters and friends.
A. Seniority System B. Division of Powers C. Establishment Clause
D. Spoils System

149. Powers granted to the National Government by the Constitution.
A. Reserved Powers B. Implied Powers C. Concurrent Powers D. Delegated Powers

150. An addition or revision made in a law, bill or constitution.
A. Bill B. Judicial Review C. Compromise D. Amendment

151. The stationing of persons outside a place of employment, usually during a strike, to express grievance or protest.
A. Picketing B. Boycotting C. Striking D. Eavesdropping

152. First Amendment clause which prohibits and "establishment of religion" by Congress.
A. Equal Protection Clause B. Establishment Clause C. Due Process Clause D. Bill of Rights

153. Test to be used as measurement of limits of free speech which holds that words can be outlawed when they "are of such nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has the right to prevent."
A. Clear and Present Danger Rule B. Contempt of Court C. Exclusionary Rule D. Equal Protection Rule

154. To be tried twice for the same crime.
A. Double Jeopardy B. Self Incrimination C. Jury Trial D. Contempt of Court

155. Open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.
A. Perjury B. Contempt of Court C. Self Incrimination D. Bench Warrant

156. The power of each State (and its local governments) to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, public morals, and general welfare.
A. Inherent Power B. Concurrent Power C. Police Power D. Implied Power

157. The Constitutional principle that the government may do only those things that the people have given it the power to do.
A. Autocracy B. Parliamentary Government C. Presidential Government
D. Limited Government

158. A clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which states that "No state shall... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."
A. Probable Cause B. Establishment Clause C. Equal Protection Clause
D. Due Process Clause

159. Constitutional protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property. The Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments provide that the Government must act fairly and in accord with fair laws.
A. Establishment Clause B. Due Process Clause C. Equal Protection Clause D. Probable Cause

160. To testify or be a witness against yourself.
A. Self Incrimination B. Perjury C. Double Jeopardy D. Conviction

161. The legal surrender of an alleged criminal to the jurisdiction of another state, country, or government for trial.
A. Expatriation B. Extradition C. Exportation D. Deportation

162. A system by which debtors are bound in servitude to their creditors until the debts are paid.
A. Involuntary Servitude B. Peonage C. Discrimination D. Segregation

163. Slavery.
A. Discrimination B. Peonage C. Involuntary Servitude D. Segregation

164. A law which would punish you for an act not considered a crime when it was committed.
A. Bill of Attainder B. Writ of Assistance C. Ex Post Facto Law
D. Extradition Law

165. A legislative act which would punish without a trial in court.
A. Bill of Attainder B. Ransack Search C. Surveillance D. Conviction

166. The movement of a trial from one location to another within a State.
A. Segregation B. Change of Venue C. Extradition D. Ex Post Facto Law

167. A court order directing any official who has a person in custody to bring the prisoner before the court and show sufficient cause for detaining him.
A. Writ of Habeas Corpus B. Indictment C. Bill of Attainder
B. Bill of Rights

168. The policy and practice of imposing the social separation of races.
A. Segregation B. Extradition C. Peonage D. Indictment

169. A legal accusation issued by a grand jury.
A. Change of Venue B. Subpoena C. Bill of Attainder D. Indictment

170. Drawing distinctions on the basis of some difference between groups of people.
A. Extradition B. Involuntary Servitude C. Peonage D. Discrimination

171. Banishment from a country; especially the expulsion of an undesirable alien.
A. Deportation B. Expatriation C. Emigration D. Denaturalization

172. Membership in a political society.
A. Citizenship B. Visa C. Quota System D. Suffrage

173. One who leaves a country to settle permanently in another. (One who comes to the United States from another country to live permanently.)
A. Emigrant B. Citizen C. Immigrant D. Alien

174. The maximum number or proportion of persons who may be admitted to the United States.
A. Immigration B. Naturalization C. Quota System D. Expatriation

175. The right to vote granted to all those who qualify by meeting certain requirements set by law.
A. Suffrage B. Citizenship C. Visa D. Electorate

176. The giving up of one's citizenship voluntarily.
A. Expatriation B. Emigration C. Denaturalization D. Deportation

177. The process of stripping a naturalized person of his citizenship.
A. Expatriation B. Deportation C. Naturalization D. Denaturalization

178. One who leaves one country or region to settle in another. (One who leaves The United States to live permanently in another country.)
A. Immigrant B. Alien C. Citizen D. Emigrant

179. An official authorization appended to a passport, permitting entry into and travel within a particular country or region.
A. Visa B. Quota C. Citizenship D. Alien Permit

180. The legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of the United States.
A. Immigration B. Emigration C. Naturalization D. Expatriation

181. A shortage (When the government spends more than it receives by taxation, it operates at this.)
A. Junket B. Deficit C. Quota D. Quorum

182. The people of a State or district whom a member of the Congress or a legislature represents.
A. Constituents B. Incumbents C. Electorate D. Interest Groups

183. The message given by the President in which he reports on the state of the nation in all its concerns, foreign and domestic.
A. State of the Union Message B. Party Platform C. Caucus D. Cloture Message

184. The minimum number of officers and members of a committee or organization, usually a majority, who must be present for the valid transaction of business.
A. Cuacus B. Quorum C. Coup D. Quota System

185. A closed meeting of party leaders who meet to select candidates they will support in an upcoming election or a meeting of party members in the legislature to decide on matters of legislative business and to select party leaders.
A. A. Junket B. Party Quorum C. Caucus D. Party Platform

186. A political party's plan of action.
A. Inauguration B. Party Platform C. State of the Union Message D. Party Caucus

187. The person who is occupying a political office at a particular time.
A. Electorate B. Constituent C. Incumbent D. Emigrant

188. The swearing into office by a formal ceremony.
A. Cuacus B. Inauguration C. Primary D. Gerrymandering

189. The body of qualified voters in a district, state, or nation.
A. Electorate B. Constituents C. Incumbents D. Interest Groups

190. A vote by the members present in the legislature. Who votes and how they voted is recorded.
A. Quorum Vote B. Caucus Vote C. Constituent Vote D. Roll-Call Vote

191. A sudden taking over of power in a country.
A. Coup D' Etat B. Junta C. Impeachment D. Deportation

192. A large and complex administrative structure in the executive branch necessary to run the Federal Government.
A. Bureaucracy B. Lobby C. Electorate D. Constituency

193. The practice of geographically arranging legislative voting districts to the favor of the party in power.
A. Lobbying B. Gerrymandering C. Filibustering D. Picketing

194. An attempt to delay or prevent Senate action on a bill by "talking it to death"; the process consists of continuous speeches which monopolizes the Senate's time.
A. Gerrymander B. Filibuster C. Cloture D. Misdemeanot

195. A person representing an interest group who attempts to work toward the passage (or defeat) of legislative bills, to influence their contents, or to influence administrative actions.
A. Lobbyist B. Bureaucrat C. Plaintiff D. Citizen

196. A trip made by legislators for on-the-spot gathering of information on public issues.
A. Lobbying B. Filibustering C. Boycotting D. Junket

197. A formal accusation against a public official by the lower house of a legislative body.
A. Impeachment B. Coup C. Filibuster D. Indictment

198. The power of a President or governor to reject a proposed law, and thus effectively kill it.
A. Cloture B. Impeachment C. Veto D. Pigeonhole

199. A Senate rule for placing time limitations on debate to prevent endless use of the filibuster.
A. Veto B. Pocket Veto C. Gerrymander Rule C. Cloture Rule

200. Private organizations which try to persuade government to respond to shared attitudes of their members.
A. Unions B. Interest Groups C. Oil Companies D. Bureaucrats

Test 1
Cards 1 and 2

KEY

1. Laissez-faire
2. democracy
3. Congress
4. capitalism
5. cabinet
6. Supreme Court
7. Presidential government
8. socialism
9. compromise
10. division of powers
11. ratification
12. bicameral
13. sovereignty
14. partisan
15. separation of powers
16. Federalism
17. Parliamentary
18. unicameral
19. bipartisan
20. checks and balances

Test 2
Cards 1.2, and 3 KEY

1. fringe benefits
2. inherent powers
3. Franking privilege
4. eminent domain
5. Legislative Branch
6. checks and balances
7. sovereignty
8. interstate compacts
9. capitalism
10. separation of powers
11. bipartisan
12. unicameral
13. Supreme Court
14. federalism
15. socialism
16. compromise
17. Executive Branch
18. cabinet
19. President Pro-tempore
20. partisan
21. Congress
22. ratification
23. Laissez-faire
24. democracy
25. Judicial Branch

Test 3
Cards 1 through 4

KEY

1. acquittal
2. ransack search
3. criminal law
4. District Attorney
5. Exclusionary Rule
6. eavesdropping
7. civil law
8. surveillance
9. conviction
10. probable cause
11. franking privileges
12. inherent powers
13. fringe benefits
14. eminent domain
15. legislative branch
16. checks and balances
17. interstate compacts
18. sovereignty
19. capitalism
20. separation of powers
21. bipartisan
22. unicameral
23. socialism
24. federalism
25. Supreme Court
26. compromise
27. Cabinet
28. executive branch
29. President Pro-Tempore
30. partisan
31. Congress
32. laissez-faire
33. ratification

Test 4
Cards 1 through 5

KEY

1. Bill of Rights
2. Privileges and Immunities
3. Full Faith and Credit
4. amendment
5. Judicial Review
6. Concurrent Powers
7. Spoils System
8. Implied Powers
9. Delegated Powers (Expressed Powers)
10. Reserved Powers
11. Speaker of the House
12. President Pro-Tempore
13. Eminent Domain
14. Executive Branch
15. Legislative Branch
16. Judicial Branch
17. Franking Privilege
18. Interstate Compacts
19. Inherent Powers
20. Fringe Benefits
21. Cabinet
22. Laissez-Faire
23. Supreme Court
24. Democracy
25. Federalism
26. Parliamentary System
27. Capitalism
28. Congress
29. Presidential System
30. Socialism
31. District Attorney
32. Criminal Law
33. Civil Law
34. Excusionary Rule
35. Probable Cause
36. Surveillance
37. Eavesdropping
38. Acquittal
39. Conviction
40. Ransack Search
41. Division of Powers
42. Checks and Balances
43. Separation of Powers
44. Sovereignty
45. Compromise
46. Unicameral
47. Partisan
48. Ratification
49. Bicameral
50. Bipartisan

Test 5
Cards 1 through 6

KEY

1. police power
2. picketing
3. limited government
4. contempt of court
5. double jeopardy
6. self-incrimination
7. equal protection clause
8. clear and present danger rule
9. due process clause
10. establishment clause
11. Bill of Rights
12. Privileges and Immunities
13. Full faith and credit
14. judicial review
15. concurrent powers
16. amendment
17. spoils system
18. implied powers
19. delegated or expressed powers
20. reserved powers
21. criminal law
22. probable cause
23. civil law
24. exclusionary rule
25. eavesdropping
26. surveillance
27. conviction
28. executive branch
29. inherent powers
30. franking privilege
31. eminent domain
32. Speaker of the House
33. President Pro-tempore
34. fringe benefits
35. interstate compacts
36. compromise
37. unicameral
38. ratification
39. bipartisan
40. checks and balances
41. sovereignty
42. partisan
43. separation of powers
44. cabinet
45. Supreme Court
46. capitalism
47. presidential
48. democracy
49. federalism
50. socialism

Test Number 6

Key

1. change of venue
2. Bill of Attainder
3. extradition
4. discrimination
5. Writ of Habeas Corpus
6. Ex Post Facto Law
7. peonage
8. indictment
9. segregation
10. involuntary servitude
11. Police Power
12. contempt of court
13. picketing
14. self incrimination
15. double jeopardy
16. Bill of Rights
17. Full Faith and Credit
18. judicial review
19. spoils system
20. expressed powers/delegated powers
21. Speaker of the House
22. eminent domain
23. legislative branch
24. franking privilege
25. inherent powers
26. cabinet
27. Supreme Court
28. federalism
29. capitalism
30. presidential
31. District Attorney
32. civil law
33. probable cause
34. eavesdropping
35. conviction
36. division of powers
37. seperation of powers
38. compromise
39. partisan
40. bicameral
41. Privileges and Immunities
42. concurrent powers
43. implied powers
44. President Pro-Tempore
45. Executive Branch
46. fringe benefit
47. Laissez-Faire
48. democracy
49. Congress
50. Exclusionary Rule

Key Test #7 Cards 1-8

1. expatriation
2. suffrage
3. deportation
4. naturalization
5. denaturalization
6. quota system
7. citizenship
8. visa
9. emigrant
10. immigrant
11. indictment
12. Bill of Attainder
13. Change of Venue
14. Ex Post Facto Law
15. Writ of Habeas Corpus
16. discrimination
17. extradition
18. Police Power
19. Contempt of Court
20. Double Jeopardy
21. picketing
22. Bill of Rights
23. Judicial Review
24. Spoils System
26. Full Faith and Credit
27. Amendment
28. District Attorney
29. Probable Cause
30. Exclusionary Rule
31. Criminal Law
32. surveillance
33. eavesdropping
34. President Pro-Tempore
35. Executive
36. eminent domain
37. interstate compacts
38. franking privilege
39. fringe benefit
40. checks and balances
41. compromise
42. separation of powers
43. sovereignty
44. bipartisan
45. ratification
46. cabinet
47. Supreme Court
48. capitalism
49. Congress
50. federalism

Key Test 8

1. party platform
2. caucus
3. deficit
4. roll-call vote
5. incumbent
6. quorum
7. constituents
8. electorate
9. inauguration
10. State of the Union Message
11. expatriation
12. suffrage
13. deportation
14. naturalization
15. denaturalization
16. quota system
17. citizenship
18. visa
19. emigrant
20. immigrant
21. Police Power
22. contempt of court
23. picketing
24. self-incrimination
25. limited government
26. double jeopardy
27. establishment clause
28. due process clause
29. equal protection clause
30. clear & present danger
31. change of venue
32. Bill of Attainder
33. extradition
34. discrimination
35. Ex Post Facto Law
36. Bill of Rights
37. judicial review
38. Privileges & Immunities
39. amendment
40. Full Faith and Credit
41. concurrent powers
42. Reserved Powers
43 delegated powers
44. spoils system
45. implied powers
46. District Attorney
47. probable cause
48. criminal law
49. Exclusionary Rule
50. civil law
51. surveillance
52. ransack search
53. conviction
54. eavesdropping
55. acquittal
56. Speaker of the House
57. legislative branch
58. President Pro-Tempore
59. executive branch
60. eminent domain
61. judicial branch
62. fringe benefits
63. inherent powers
64. franking privilege
65. interstate compacts
66. checks and balances
67. compromise
68. separation of powers
69. sovereignty
70. bipartisan
72. ratification
73. federalism
74. cabinet
75. Congress

Test 9 Cards 1-10 Key

1. Lobbyist
2. Junket
3. interest groups
4. coup d' etat
5. filibuster
6. impeachment
7. cloture rule
8. bureaucracy
9. gerrymandering
10. veto
11. caucus
12. party platform
13. roll-call vote
14. deficit
15. quorum
16. incumbent
17. electorate
18. constituents
19. State of the Union Message
20. inauguration
21. suffrage
22. expatriation
23. maturalization
24. deportation
25. quota system
26. Denaturalization
27. visa
28. citizenship
29. immigrant
30. emigrant
31. Bill of Attainder
32. Change of Venue
33. discrimination
34. extradition
35. Ex Post Facto Law
36. Writ of Habeas Corpus
37. indictment
38. peonage
39. involuntary servitude
40. segregation
41. Contempt of Court
42. Police Power
43. self-incrimination
44. picketing
45. double jeopardy
46. limited government
47. due process clause
48. establishment clause
49. clear and present danger rule
50. equal protection clause

51. judicial review
52. Bill of Rights
53. amendment
54. privileges and immunities
55. concurrent powers
56. full faith and credit
57. delegated powers
58. reserved powers
59. implied powers
60. spoils system
61. probable cause
62. District Attorney
63. Exclusionary Rule
64. criminal law
65. surveillance
66. civil law
67. conviction
68. ransact search
69. acquittal
70. eavesdropping
71. Ligislative Branch
72. Speaker of the House
73. Executive Branch
74. President Pro-Tempore
75. Judicial Branch
76. eminent domain
77. inherent power
78. fringe benefits
79. interstate compacts
80. franking privilege
81. compromise
82. division of powers
83. soverignty
84. checks and balances
85. unicameral
86. separation of powers
87. bicameral
88. bipartisan
89. ratification
90. partisan
91. federalism
92. cabinet
93. democracy
94. laissez-faire
95. Parliamentary Government
96. Supreme Court
97. Presidential Government
98. Socialism
99. Congress
100. Capitalism

Test 10 Key Cards 1-10 Multiple Choice

1. B	26. A	51. D	76. A
2. D	27. C	52. D	77. A
3. C	28. C	53. D	78. D
4. A	29. A	54. C	79. D
5. D	30. A	55. C	80. A
6. A	31. D	56. A	81. A
7. B	32. D	57. B	82. B
8. B	33. A	58. C	83. B
9. A	34. A	59. D	84. C
10. A	35. B	60. D	85. C
11. D	36. A	61. B	86. D
12. A	37. C	62. B	87. D
13. B	38. C	63. B	88. A
14. C	39. B	64. D	89. A
15. B	40. B	65. D	90. C
16. C	41. A	66. D	91. A
17. B	42. B	67. A	92. B
18. A	43. C	68. A	93. C
19. A	44. D	69. C	94. D
20. B	45. C	70. C	95. C
21. C	46. B	71. A	96. B
22. A	47. A	72. B	97. A
23. D	48. A	73. C	98. B
24. D	49. B	74. B	99. C
25. A	50. A	75. D	100. D

Test 11 Cards 7, 9, 10, & 11 Key

1. regressive tax
2. estate tax
3. customs duties
4. subsidy
5. pocket veto
6. pigeonhole
7. rider
8. ad valorem tax
9. tariff
10. progressive taxes
11. junket
12. impeachment
13. veto
14. cloture rule
15. interest groups
16. lobbyist
17. filibuster
18. gerrymandering
19. bureaucracy
20. Coup d' etat
21. party platform
22. incumbent
23. inauguration
24. electorate
25. roll-call vote
26. caucus
27. quorum
28. constituents
29. Bill of Attainder
30. ex post facto law
31. Writ of Habeas Corpus
32. extradition
33. change of venue

Test 12 Cards 7-12 Key

1. extradition
2. contempt of court
3. Status Quo
4. entrapment
5. recall
6. perjury
7. arraignment
8. wiretapping
9. initiative
10. referendum
11. pigeonhole
12. rider
13. ad valorem tax
14. tariff
15. progressive tax
16. pocket veto
17. subsidy
18. customs duties
19. estate taxes
20. regressive tax
21. lobbyist
22. filibuster
23. gerrymandering
24. bureaucracy
25. coup d' etat
26. interest groups
27. cloture rule
28. veto
29. caucus
30. quorum
31. State of the Union Message
32. constituents
33. deficit
34. incumbent
35. inauguration
36. suffrage
37. quota system
38. immigrant
39. citizenship
40. deportation
41. expatriation
42. visa
43. bill of attainder
44. Ex Post Facto Law
45. involuntary servitude
46. peonage
47. extradition
48. Change of Venue
49. Writ of Habeas Corpus
50. indictment

Test 13 Cards 1-5, 10-13 Key

1. Parole
2. Felony
3. Hung Jury
4. Tort
5. Patent
6. Contract
7. Verdict
8. Misdemeanor
9. Probation
10. Copyright
11. Referendum
12. Initiative
13. Wiretapping
14. Arraignment
15. Perjury
16. Extradition
17. Contempt of Court
18. Status Quo
19. Entrapment
20. Recall
21. Pigeonhole
22. Rider
23. Ad Valorem Tax
24. Tariff
25. Estate Tax
26. Lobbyist
27. Filibuster
28. Gerrymandering
29. Bureaucracy
30. Coup d' etat
31. Judicial Review
32. Concurrent Powers
33. Implied Powers
34. Reserved Powers
35. Privileges and Immunities
36. Exclusionary Rule
37. Conviction
38. Eavesdropping
39. Civil Law
40. District Attorney
41. Executive Branch
42. Inherent Powers
43. Franking Privileges
44. Eminent Domain
45. Speaker of the House
46. Sovereignty
47. Checks and Balances
48. Congress
49. Laissez-faire
50. Cabinet

Test 14 Cards 10-14 Key

1. holographic will
2. commutation
3. pardon
4. contingency fee
5. incarcerate
6. intestate
7. probate court
8. reprieve
9. bail
10. evidence
11. patent
12. contract
13. hung jury
14. felony
15. parole
16. extradition
17. contempt of court
18. status quo
19. entrapment
20. recall
21. pigeonholing
22. rider
23. subsidy
24. ad valorem tax
25. custom duties
26. progressive tax
27. pocket veto
28. lobbyist
29. filibuster
30. gerrymandering
31. bureaucracy
32. coup d' etat
33. interest groups

Test 15 Cards 10-15 Key

1. treason
2. detente
3. G. N. P.
4. bankruptcy
5. personal property
6. conspiracy
7. extortion
8. legal tender
9. foreclosure
10. real property
11. intestate
12. probate court
13. reprieve
14. bail
15. evidence
16. incarcerate
17. contingency fee
18. pardon
19. commutation
20. holographic will
21. parole
22. felony
23. hung jury
24. tort
25. patent
26. copyright
27. verdict
28. misdemeanor
29. probation
30. extradition
31. contempt of court
32. status quo
33. entrapment
34. recall
35. perjury
36. arraignment
37. pigeonholing
38. rider
39. ad valorem
40. tariff
41. progressive tax
42. pocket veto
43. subsidy
44. lobbyist
45. filibuster
46. gerrymandering
47. bureaucracy
48. coup d' etat
49. veto
50. cloture rule

Test 16 Cards 10-16 Key

1. beneficiaries/heirs
2. liabilities
3. debtor
4. unsecured loan
5. inventory
6. statute of limitations
7. assets
8. creditor
9. secured loan
10. collateral
11. treason
12. detente
13. G. N. P.
14. bankruptcy
15. personal property
16. conspiracy
17. extortion
18. legal tender
19. foreclosure
20. real property
21. holographic will
22. commutation
23. pardon
24. contingency fee
25. incarcerate
26. intestate
27. probate court
28. reprieve
29. bail
30. evidence
31. patent
32. tort
33. hung jury
34. probation
35. parole
36. extradition
37. contempt of court
38. status quo
39. entrapment
40. recall
41. pocket veto
42. subsidy
43. customs duty (tariff)
44. estate taxes
45. progressive tax
46. lobbyist
47. filibuster
48. gerrymandering
49. bureaucracy
50. coup d' etat

Test 17 Cards 11-17 Key

1. depression
2. trademark
3. recession
4. collective bargaining
5. boycott
6. closed shop
7. embargo
8. union shop
9. monopoly
10. open shop
11. inventory
12. statute of limitations
13. collateral
14. beneficiaries
15. unsecured loan
16. assets
17. secured loan
18. liabilities
19. debtor
20. creditor
21. conspiracy
22. extortion
23. G. N. P.
24. bankruptcy
25. real property
26. probate court
27. reprieve
28. bail
29. contingency fee
30. evidence
31. copyright
32. contract
33. verdict
34. misdemeanor
35. probation
36. felony
37. tort
38. perjury
39. arraignment
40. wiretapping
41. initiative
42. referendum
43. extradition
44. recall
45. pigeonhole
46. rider
47. Ad Valorem Tax
48. tariffs
49. regressive tax
50. subsidy

Test18 Cards 13-18 Key

1. Litigant
2. Bailiff
3. Cross Examination
4. Continunace
5. Alibi
6. Writ of Certiorari
7. Booking
8. Direct Examination
9. Accomplice
10. Amnesty
11. Trademark
12. Closed Shop
13. Open Shop
14. Embargo
15. Recession
16. Collective Bargaining
17. Boycott
18. Statute of Limitations
19. Assets
20. Creditor
21. Secured Loan
22. Collateral
23. Inventory
24. Unsecured Loan
25. Beneficiaries
26. Treason
27. Conspiracy
28. Extortion
29. Gross National Product
30. Foreclosure
31. Personal Property
32. Detente
33. Bankruptcy
34. Incarcerate
35. Evidence
36. Contingency Fee
37. Bail
38. Pardon
39. Reprieve
40. Commutation
41. Probate Court
42. Intestate
43. Patent
44. Tort
45. Hung jury
46. Felony
47. Parole
48. Contract
49. Verdict
50. Probation

Test 19 Cards 14-19 Key

1. Plaintiff
2. Subpoena
3. Slander
4. Punitive Damages
5. Grand Jury
6. Voir Dire
7. Petit Jury
8. Compensatory Damages
9. Libel
10. Defendant
11. Litigant
12. Bailiff
13. Cross Examination
14. Continuance
15. Alibi
16. Amnesty
17. Accomplice
18. Direct Examination
19. Booking
20. Writ of Certiorari
21. Trademark
22. Collective Bargaining
23. Closed Shop
24. Union Shop
25. Open Shop
26. Depression
27. Embargo
28. Inventory
29. Unsecured Loan
30. Debtor
31. Liabilities
32. Beneficiaries
33. Statute of Limitations
34. Collateral
35. Treason
36. Conspiracy
37. Detente
38. Extortion
39. Gross National Product
40. Legal Tender
41. Bankruptcy
42. Foreclosure
43. Intestate
44. Probate Court
45. Commutation
46. Reprieve
47. Bail
48. Contingency Fee
49. Evidence
50. Incarcerate

Test 20 Cards 11-20 Answer Key

1. Gag Order
2. Plea Bargaining
3. Witness
4. Affidavit
5. Sequester
6. Adversary System
7. Moratorium
8. Nolo Contendere
9. Deposition
10. Corroborate
11. Plaintiff
12. Subpoena
13. Slander
14. Punitive Damages
15. Grand Jury
16. Defendant
17. Libel
18. Compensatory Damages
19. Petit Jury
20. Voir Dire
21. Litigant
22. Bailiff
23. Cross Examination
24. Continuance
25. Alibi
26. Writ of Certiorari
27. Booking
28. Direct Examination
29. Accomplice
30. Amnesty
31. Trademark
32. Closed Shop
33. Open Shop
34. Embargo
35. Recession
36. Collective Bargaining
37. Union Shop
38. Monopoly
39. Boycott
40. Depression
41. Beneficiaries
42. Liabilities
43. Debtor
44. Unsecured Loan
45. Inventory
46. Statute of Limitations
47. Assets
48. Creditor
49. Secured Loan
50. Collateral

51. Treason
52. Detente
53. G.N.P.
54. Bankruptcy
55. Personal Property
56. Conspiracy
57. Extortion
58. Legal Tender
59. Foreclosure
60. Real Property
61. Holographic Will
62. Commutation
63. Pardon
64. Contingency Fee
65. Incarcerate
66. Intestate
67. Probate Court
68. Reprieve
69. Bail
70. Evidence
71. Copyright
72. Contract
73. Verdict
74. Misdemeanor
75. Probation
76. Patent
77. Tort
78. Hung Jury
79. Felony
80. Parole
81. Perjury
82. Arraignment
83. Wiretapping
84. Initiative
85. Referendum
86. Extradition
87. Contempt of Court
88. Status Quo
89. Entrapment
90. Recall
91. Pigeonhole
92. Rider
93. Ad Valorem Tax
94. Tariff
95. Progressive Tax
96. Pocket Veto
97. Subsidy
98. Customs Duties
99. Estate Tax
100. Regressive Tax

Test 21 Cards 11-20 Key

1. B	26. C	51. B	76. C
2. A	27. D	52. A	77. D
3. C	28. B	53. C	78. C
4. D	29. C	54. C	79. A
5. A	30. B	55. D	80. B
6. A	31. A	56. B	81. C
7. B	32. B	57. B	82. D
8. D	33. A	58. A	83. A
9. B	34. C	59. C	84. D
10. C	35. C	60. D	85. D
11. B	36. B	61. A	86. B
12. C	37. D	62. B	87. B
13. B	38. A	63. D	88. B
14. D	39. A	64. B	89. C
15. C	40. B	65. C	90. C
16. C	41. C	66. B	91. A
17. B	42. B	67. C	92. B
18. A	43. D	68. A	93. C
19. D	44. B	69. D	94. D
20. C	45. C	70. B	95. B
21. B	46. B	71. C	96. A
22. A	47. A	72. A	97. D
23. A	48. C	73. A	98. C
24. B	49. D	74. D	99. A
25. A	50. A	75. B	100. B

KEY

TEST 22

FINAL EXAM

200 QUESTIONS

1. B	26. B	51. A	76. A	101. D	126. D	151. A	176. A		
2. A	27. D	52. C	77. A	102. C	127. B	152. B	177. D		
3. C	28. A	53. A	78. B	103. B	128. C	153. A	178. D		
4. D	29. A	54. B	79. A	104. A	129. B	154. A	179. A		
5. A	30. C	55. C	80. C	105. B	130. A	155. B	180. C		
6. B	31. B	56. B	81. C	106. C	131. C	156. C	181. B		
7. C	32. D	57. B	82. A	107. D	132. C	157. D	182. A		
8. C	33. A	58. C	83. B	108. C	133. A	158. C	183. A		
9. B	34. C	59. B	84. A	109. B	134. A	159. B	184. B		
10. A	35. B	60. D	85. C	110. A	135. D	160. A	185. C		
11. C	36. C	61. C	86. D	111. C	136. D	161. B	186. B		
12. C	37. B	62. A	87. B	112. A	137. D	162. B	187. C		
13. B	38. D	63. B	88. C	113. A	138. B	163. C	188. B		
14. B	39. B	64. A	89. B	114. D	139. B	164. C	189. A		
15. B	40. A	65. A	90. C	115. D	140. B	165. A	190. D		
16. D	41. D	66. B	91. B	116. C	141. D	166. B	191. A		
17. D	42. C	67. C	92. D	117. C	142. D	167. A	192. A		
18. A	43. A	68. D	93. B	118. B	143. C	168. A	193. B		
19. D	44. B	69. A	94. A	119. B	144. B	169. D	194. B		
20. C	45. B	70. B	95. A	120. A	145. A	170. D	195. A		
21. B	46. D	71. C	96. D	121. A	146. C	171. A	196. D		
22. A	47. C	72. D	97. C	122. D	147. C	172. A	197. A		
23. C	48. C	73. B	98. A	123. D	148. D	173. C	198. C		
24. D	49. A	74. C	99. B	124. A	149. D	174. C	199. C		
25. C	50. B	75. B	100. D	125. A	150. D	175. A	200. B		

25 Terms Quiz

Cards_____ Name_____

Period____ Date_____

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33 Terms Quiz

Cards_____ Name_____

Period___ Date_____

1._____ 21._____

2._____ 22._____

3._____ 23._____

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50 Term Test

Cards_____ Name_____

Period___Date_____

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24._____ 49._____

25._____ 50._____

Cards_____

(or any 100 term quiz)

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Per____Date_____

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